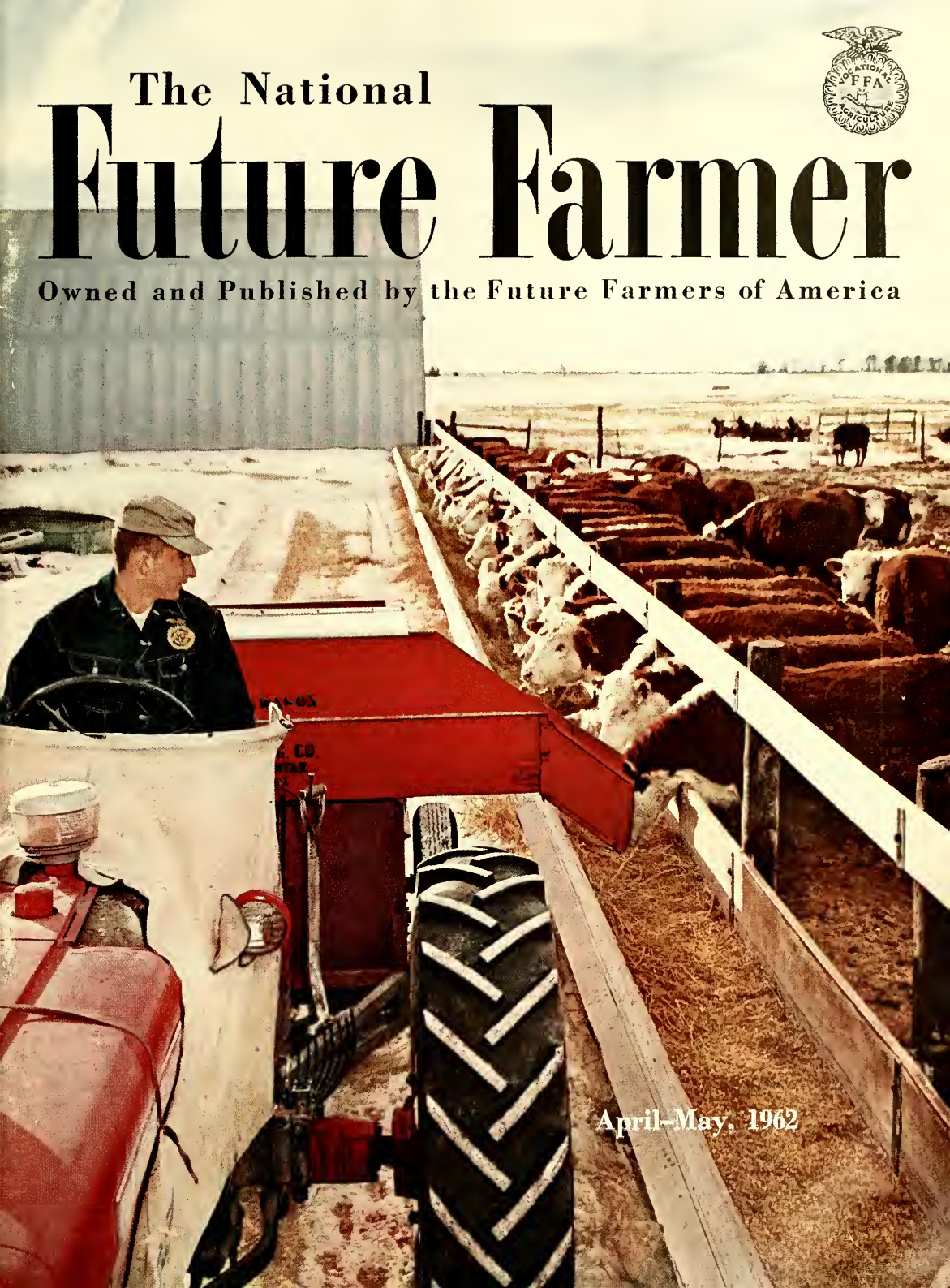
The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America



April–May, 1962

Hayliner® 271 with Bale-Thrower and Tractor-Seat Controls.

Windrow to wagon in half the time

—*and with half the labor!*

Whoosh! Here's One-Man Haying, made practical and dependable by New Holland. Now you can bale *and load* in half the time. No need for a man on the wagon!

Easy to own, too. For instance, you can have a Compact Hayliner 65, with New Holland Bale-Thrower, for no more than many balers *without* automatic loading. Your New Holland dealer will give you a generous trade-in on your present baler.

See him soon—he's a *specialist* in scientific grassland farming. New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corp., New Holland, Pa.

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NH NEW HOLLAND *"First in Grassland Farming"*

Your Money Back . . . IF THIS BRAND-NEW TRACTOR TIRE DOES NOT OUTPULL ANY REPLACEMENT TIRE YOU'VE EVER BOUGHT

The new Firestone Field & Road tire outpulls and outwears any replacement tire ever built. And for good reasons:

• New wide-spaced traction bars gear the tire to the ground • New sidewall design gives total shoulder-to-shoulder tread contact • New bar shape set at 23° angle ends excessive road wear • Firestone Rubber-XF increases tread life • Shock-Fortified Tyrex® cord body resists impact.

See your Firestone Dealer or Store *today!*

® T. M. of Tyrex, Inc.

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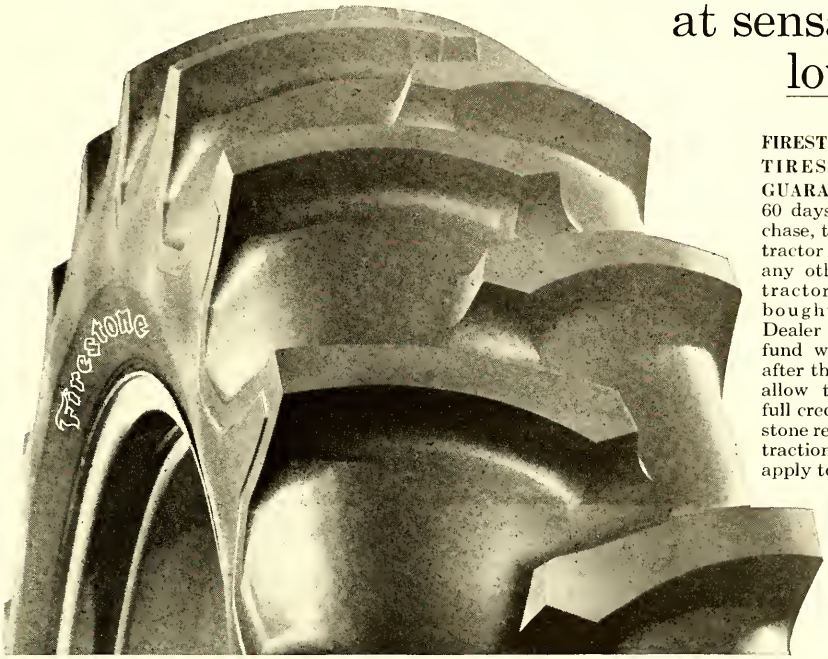
Firestone announces the new "FIELD & ROAD" at sensationally low prices!



FIRESTONE FIELD & ROAD TIRES ARE TRACTION GUARANTEED—If, within 60 days of the date of purchase, the new Field & Road tractor tire does not outpull any other replacement rear tractor tire you've ever bought, your Firestone Dealer or Store will (1) refund within 30 days thereafter the amount paid or (2) allow the amount paid in full credit on any other Firestone rear tractor tires. (This traction guarantee does not apply to special-purpose rear tractor tires used in rice and cane farming.) The new Field & Road is further guaranteed against defects in workmanship and materials for the life of the original tread.

THESE FARMERS TESTED FIRESTONE'S FIELD & ROAD NATIONWIDE . . . read what they say!

David Sprenkle, Spring Grove, Pa.—"Strongest pulling tires I've ever used . . . the tougher the going, the better they pull. I'm sold on them!"

Tom Rea, Red Oak, Iowa—"Firestone's whipped excessive road wear and vibration. Traction bars don't flat spot in the center!"

Herbert Goblirsch, Redwood Falls, Minn.—"We compared this tire to others plowing with same size tractors . . . Field & Road won!"

Roy Taylor, Lake City, Ark.—"I've used these tires hundreds of hours but in the first minute I could see they cleaned and pulled better!"

Clarance Scuse, Smyrna, Del.—"I tested these tires cleaning feed yards. I'm amazed how they clean and take ahold . . . even in sticky going!"

Seth Orr, Hillsboro, Tex.—"Firestone gives farmers two big advantages in one tire . . . a lot more pulling power, a lot less road wear. This tire is a real buy!"

Wayne Hardy, Kerman, Calif.—"This tire will pull right through wet spots I wouldn't try with others. Besides, Firestone has solved this problem of road wear!"

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. Offices are located in the Future Farmers Building on U. S. Route One, eight miles south of Alexandria, Virginia.

The National FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Copyright 1962 by the Future Farmers of America.

Single subscription is 50c per year in U. S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies 10c in U. S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Circulation Department, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

The National
Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

APRIL-MAY, 1962 • Vol. 10, No. 4

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OUR COVER—(Photo by C. A. Cromer) The last, thin snow of spring finds winter-fed cattle fat and ready for the market. Now Lloyd Mader of the Grand Island, Nebraska, FFA Chapter can total up his records and see how he's done. You'll find other illustrations and information about modern-day feed handling systems on pages 30-31 of this issue.

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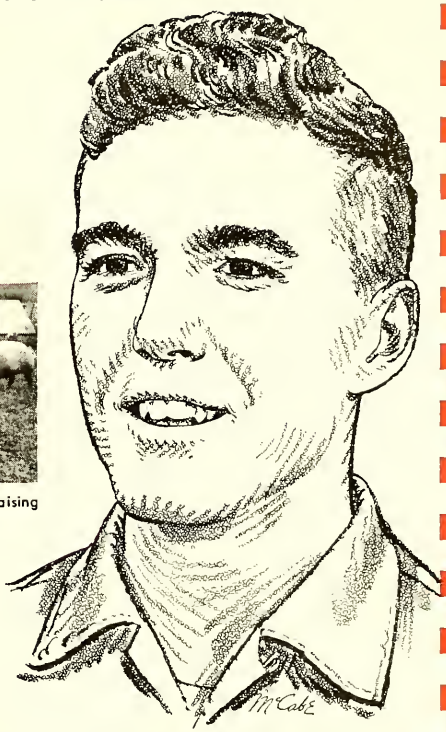
PURINA SALUTES another "Farmer of Tomorrow"

Dennis Clark keeps a herd of brood sows as part of his business of raising market hogs.



DENNIS CLARK

Youth club projects lead to career in livestock raising

"There's a good future in farming," says Dennis Clark, of Galt, Iowa. "I wouldn't want to do anything else."

As a 4-H Club member and as a Future Farmer of America, Dennis showed both leadership and skill. He served, at various times, as reporter, secretary-treasurer, vice-president and president of his 4-H Club . . . as reporter and sentinel of his FFA Chapter. Ribbons he won were mostly blue, and the knowledge he gained equipped him for a career.

Today, Dennis is barely old enough to vote, but he owns his machinery and stock. He farms 169 acres. Last year he marketed 26 steers and more than a thousand hogs. He has plans to expand his operations.

Purina salutes Dennis Clark for his successes and his plans for the future.

Research with hogs at the Danforth Farm Youth Center, of the Purina Research Farm, Gray Summit, Missouri, aims at finding better ways for young folks to raise swine for the show ring. Dennis Clark has added to his knowledge of hog raising by visiting the Youth Center and other units at the farm. Around 2500 young people visit the Youth Center each year as members of youth organizations, with judging teams or on regular farm trips. Ask your Purina Dealer about making a trip to the Danforth Farm Youth Center.

For going places...

doing things

TRIUMPH

Practical . . . Economical . . .
yet alive and exciting

READY FOR YOU TO GET ON AND *GO!*

Triumphs are definitely not to be used by one type of boy — the stay-at-homes. For those who want to **move** . . . Triumph is it!

WORK

Climb astride a Triumph NOW, and experience a new kind of fun-feeling. With your own private mount, you'll be able to go where you want to, and when.

CROSS COUNTRY

A half-century of engineering leadership has made Triumph famous throughout the entire world. First in design . . . rugged performance, economy and speed.

Triumph is the world's fastest motorcycle. Holder of the A.M.A. approved ABSOLUTE SPEED RECORD, Bonneville, Utah, 214.47 m.p.h.

SUNDAY BEST

Visit the Triumph dealer in your neighborhood for details. He'll be glad to see you.

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Full-color catalog showing complete Triumph line.

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Albion, Michigan

I am a Green Hand member of the Marshall FFA Chapter and I want to say that I think the FFA is a great organization. It helps young people like me get a proper understanding of life and a start in farming. My vo-ag teachers have helped me decide what to do for a start. We have 61 acres in our farm. In the fall, when I have a little more money, I want to put in one or two acres of wheat and then maybe get a pig or two. My brother will be in FFA then and we plan to really make something out of our place.

Wayne Charles Smith, Jr.

Dayton, Tennessee

The FFA is a wonderful organization because leadership is taught along with farming. Congratulations to the Ohio FFA Chapter for its outstanding corn production record.

Kenneth Purser

Kenneth refers to the Arcanum, Ohio, FFA Chapter, which produced 210.17 bushels of corn per acre last year, and was featured in an advertisement in the last issue.—Ed.

Modesto, California

I've been a reader of the Magazine during five years of high school and junior college work. Sure enjoy it!

Robert Schwendiman

Motley, Minnesota

Thanks for the way in which you covered the National FFA Convention. You also had a good picture of Dr. W. T. Spanton. I was Star Green Hand of our chapter in 1961.

Russell Thompson

Egg Harbor, Wisconsin

Your story "For Better Banquets" in the February-March issue caught my attention because I am chairman of the Sevastopol Chapter's Parent and Son Banquet this year. I'd welcome any additional ideas on how to put on a successful banquet.

Edward Baum, Jr.

Frenchburg, Kentucky

Your February-March issue had the variety in articles which should prove most interesting to any Future Farmer. This is what we often strive for in publishing—but it's so hard to achieve.

Jerry Ringo

Thanks Jerry! Jerry is a former National FFA Officer and now publishes The Menifee County, Kentucky, Journal.—Ed.

Dunn, North Carolina

I was reading in my latest issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* about a new product known as Dybar (a brush killer). Could you send me the address of the firm that makes it. I'd also like to tell you how much I enjoy the Magazine. When a guy gets to feeling low about productive enterprises and records, the stories seem to put interest back into everything.

Bennie Barefoot

In answer to Bennie's inquiry, we sent him the address of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington 98, Delaware.—Ed.

Allendale, Illinois

I enjoyed the article "Mind Your Manners" in the February-March issue. All of us can stand to be more polite. "Think Big in Shop" also was an interesting feature.

Dale Stillwell

Ellerslie, Georgia

I learn many interesting things from the booklets you offer in "Free For You" . . . how to do a better job raising cattle and hogs, how to make labor-saving devices, and others.

Ted Enlow

Tieton, Washington

Never miss reading a copy of the Magazine. All of us of the Highland FFA Chapter enjoy it. My only complaint is that it doesn't come monthly. I'm a senior and have been an FFA member three years. Our vo-ag teacher not only helps us in class, but at home, too. Under his supervision, Highland won first place in the Central Washington Fair, with a booth displaying our products. It was the second year in a row.

Jim Kilpatrick

Newark, Ohio

I am a freshman at Utica High School and plan to take vo-ag all four years. I'm interested in farming and the FFA and have a fine advisor who is interested in all of us.

Dave Smith

Future Farmers, what are your thoughts on the space race? Is it good or bad? Your letters will be welcomed for the next Reader Roundup. You, too, have a stake in this gigantic undertaking. You'll be feeding tomorrow's space men.

17 YEARS OLD AND STILL GOING STRONG!

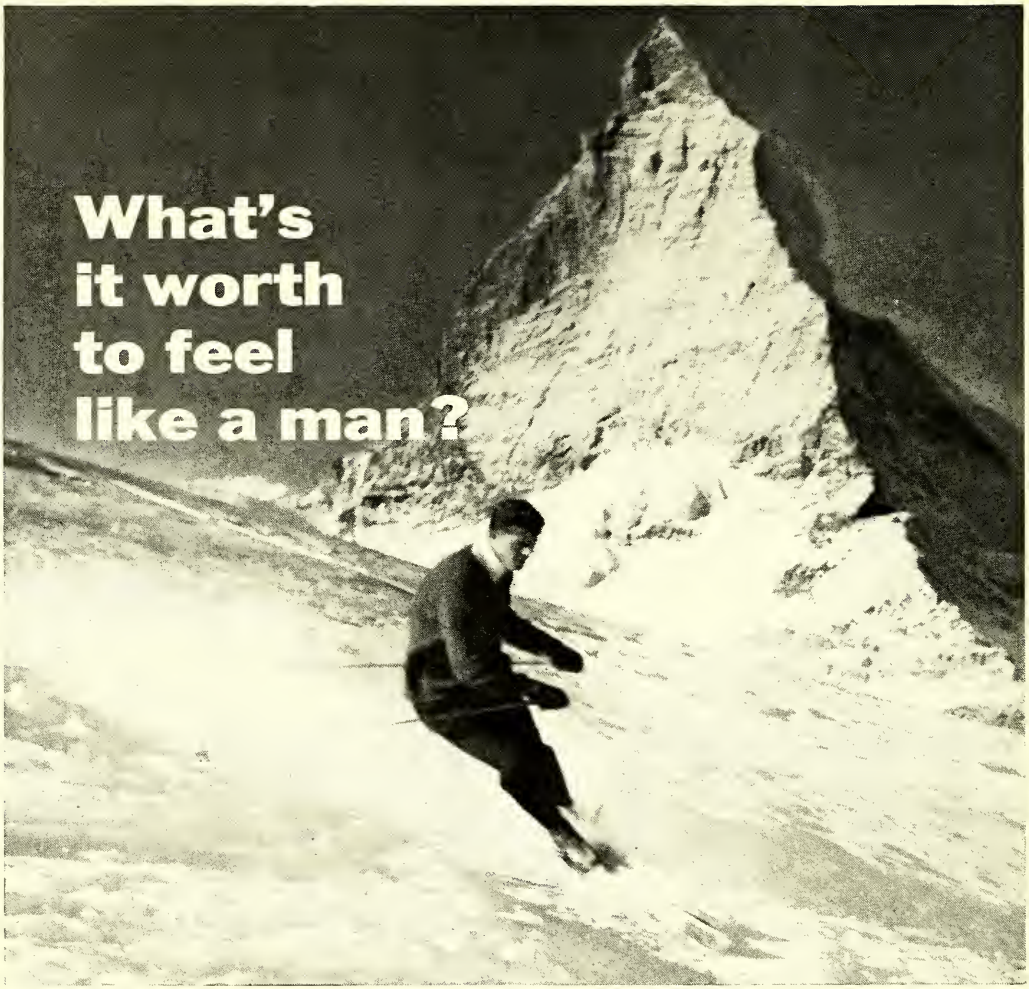
Protected against engine-killing deposits and wear by Texaco's great motor oil...Havoline

MR. W. O. PEELE OF WILLIAMSTON, N. C., KEEPS THIS 1945 TRACTOR WORKING EFFICIENTLY WITH TEXACO'S HAVOLINE MOTOR OIL.

Harmful engine deposits and wear could have killed this tractor years ago. But Havoline protected it—and saved this farmer's investment. This extra heavy-duty oil keeps contaminants in suspension. Completely encloses particles with a protective film so that they will not deposit on engine parts, clog oil passages or grind away vital metal. When your crankcase is drained, these particles are flushed out with the oil. And your engine stays clean, resists wear, enjoys a longer working life. On the farm or on the highway...**Trust the man who wears the star.**

TEXACO

TUNE IN TO THE HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, NBC-TV. ALSO—METROPOLITAN OPERA RADIO BROADCASTS ON SATURDAYS



If you won't settle for less, the Army's the place for you

You feel like a man

when you can live a man's life, get out of the rut, travel clear across the world . . .

when you can decide for yourself what you want from life, what kind of work, what kind of play, what kind of future . . .

when you can do a man's work, put your mind and muscle into a job you can be proud of.

You feel like a man in the Army because

you can visit strange and romantic countries while you're still young enough to see everything, do everything, get all that travel has to give you . . .

you can set your sights on the kind of future *you* want. You can get a good education, you can get training in your choice of many different fields. The opportunities for advancement, the chance to become a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, the retirement prospects . . . all are better than most men think . . .

you can prove yourself physically, mentally and emotionally fit to do a man's work. You can have the satisfaction of helping to keep America so strong the war the whole world dreads need never happen.

You can try the Army on for size . . .

There's nothing quite like an Army career; you don't have to gamble years in a job that may not work out for you. Fulfill your military obligation in the Army, and you'll have a chance for a good, close look at Army life, Army men, Army opportunities.

Then you may decide it's Army for you all the way.

(Choice of training before enlistment, remember. See page at right, and talk to the Army Recruiter.)

In the

U.S. ARMY

you can choose your SPOT before you enlist:

SERVICE OVERSEAS

In the Army, you can choose your travel, too, before you enlist, sign up for service overseas in the Infantry, Armor, or Artillery. Enlist in an outfit with friends, if you like and see the world together. Choose Europe, the Far East, the Caribbean, Alaska, Hawaii, and assignment to the area of your choice is guaranteed. Talk travel with the Army Recruiter.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

If you have a strong urge toward Army Airborne (includes the Paratroopers), Army Band, Military Police, Army Intelligence, Army Air Defense Command (the ADC works with those missiles that knock down missiles) ask the Army Recruiter for the whole story.

COMBAT ARMS

If you welcome the physical challenge, the adventure of combat training, there's a spot that's just right for you in Infantry, Armor or Artillery. First step, a talk with the Army Recruiter.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

If you're technically minded, you may choose a classroom course, and on-the-job training, in any one of many fields including:

Radar Repair
Telephone Dial Central Office Repair
Motor and Generator Repair
Data Processing Equipment Operator
Aircraft Engine
Diesel Engine
Automotive Repair
Tandem-Rotor Helicopter Repair
Welding
Refrigeration Equipment Repair
Motion Picture Photography
Medical Laboratory Procedures

For complete, up-to-date information on Technical Training in the Army . . . for the answers to any Army questions . . .

TALK TO YOUR ARMY RECRUITER

1.

FFA Picture Quiz

How well do you know the FFA? Try identifying these important people, places, and things. Then check your answers with the correct ones at the bottom of the page.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Answers

1. National FFA building, home of The National FUTURE FARMER and the Future Farmers Supply Service; 2. Victor Butler, national FFA president; 3. Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor; 4. James L. Messler, 1961 Star Farmer of America; 5. Paul Gray, national FFA executive secretary; 6. American Farmer Degree Key; 7. Kansas City Municipal Auditorium, home of the National FFA Convention; 8. State Farmer Degree Key.

On America's leading farms

Myers

PUMPS and POWER SPRAYERS

help the farmer produce more . . . and live better

For over 90 years, Myers products have helped farmers increase productivity and reduce operating costs. This is a contribution of which The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. is proud.

The company works regularly with county agents, Vo-Ag teachers and other persons interested in gaining new information about better farming methods. Myers' field representatives are available for technical assistance.

Myers' field representatives cooperate in educational training on farm spraying and water supplies.

For information or free literature on:
- **Pumps and Water Systems**
- **Water Conditioning**
- **Farm Spraying**

write to the Educational Services Department.

Myers

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ASHLAND, OHIO KITCHENER, ONTARIO
SUBSIDIARY OF THE McNEIL MACHINE & ENGINEERING CO.

Looking Ahead

FIRE-FIGHTING BY 'COPTER

Helicopters have proved to be one of the greatest new weapons against forest fires. "Helijumpers," used last year for the first time, leaped to 213 fires. The Forest Service reports it set up 19 helijumper bases and more are planned this year. The 'copters can land and take off from very small clearings called "helispots."

INSTANT STEAKS (YUM!)

You open the carton, immerse the contents in water 15 minutes, and cook in a preheated skillet two minutes to the side. Presto! Medium-well steak! This new beef product was described to Washington stockmen by Charles H. Codding, Jr., director of Armour research at Foraker, Oklahoma. He said everything that belongs in a steak has been retained in the freeze-dried product except 98 percent of the moisture.

'FIELD TO HOUSE . . . COME IN PLEASE.'

A modern farm communications system was part of a farm equipment company's "Space Age" display at the Pennsylvania Farm Show. A self-propelled windrower was equipped with a two-way radio. The spokesman said a farmer can direct and coordinate all the different tasks on his farm from a central base in his home or in the field.

SOUND WAVES MEASURE LEAN

Loin eye areas of 73 lambs were measured with sound waves in a recent University of Missouri test . . . with "encouraging" results. Already, soundwave probes have proved highly accurate in estimating the loin eye area in swine and cattle. This type of measurement should aid in the selection of breeding animals, researchers believe.

SHOO FLY, SHOO!

DDT, which rose to tremendous popularity and then fell back as flies developed resistance, may be about to make a comeback. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, which developed the rodent poison Warfarin, has announced a formula which makes DDT once again deadly to houseflies and various other insects. Beginning this year, an Antiresistant DDT wettable powder will be made available by two insecticide manufacturers.

ROTATION THAT WORKS

The "blackland" soil of Texas is regarded by farmers and scientists as the most frustrating and unpredictable soil in the United States. But. . . thanks to research, a farming system has been found that proved a heavy producer in 1961. Says Dr. C. L. Lundell, director of the Texas Research Foundation's Renner farming system, "It is a three-year rotation of grain sorghum, wheat, and cotton, with all crops and crop residues worked into the soil to give protection and the return organic matter."

WORLD'S FAIR IN SEATTLE

You will be able to see foods created from cotton and wood; plastic clothing; a 600-foot tower capped by a revolving restaurant—all these and more—at the 1962 World's Fair in Seattle, Washington. Forty nations will have on display the best of their technical predictions. The Fair opens April 21 and will continue until October 21.

CATTLE TO A NEW HIGH

Farmers and ranchers had 99.5 million cattle and calves on hand January 1 this year—a new record high, two percent more than a year before. But prices may hold up better than last year, believes L. H. Simerl, of the University of Illinois. He mentions greater consumer buying power and (possibly) less competition from broilers. Only moderate increases in marketings are seen for two or three years.

Far more traction here!

Far more mileage here!

Goodyear's radically new Super-Torque tractor tire outpulls others in the field, outwears others on the road!

Here's why: Super-Torque is the biggest, huskiest tire you can buy. Individual lugs are 30% deeper at the shoulder—have 40% more working rubber*. And bite deeper, more positively than all others.

Overall tread is wider and much flatter—puts 28% more rubber on the road for far longer wear—far smoother riding.

Secret of Super-Torque's performance is its exclusive "Angle-Braced" tread design. Bracing angles permit greater effective length and much greater depth, without danger of tearing or folding under.

Tests by more than 1000 farmers proved Super-Torque outperforms any standard tire yet costs very little more. Available only at Goodyear Dealers and Goodyear Service Stores. Goodyear, Farm Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip–T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

*Percentages shown are based on a comparison with Goodyear's famed Traction Sure-Grip, size 18.4 x 34.

WITH CONCENTRATED B-K POWDER

you use less—save money!

Just ½ tsp. in 2 gallons of water makes a 100 ppm sanitizing solution!

Does it require "bulk" measuring to obtain a solution of equal concentration?

Yes, experienced dairymen know how economical and efficient B-K Powder truly is! The 1¾-lb. plastic container of B-K Powder makes more than 1,000 gallons of 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution, at the cost of only a penny for every 7.4 gallons —or more than 500 gallons of 200 ppm sanitizing solution, at the cost of only a penny for every 3.7 gallons! B-K Powder is this economical because it is concentrated: 50% available chlorine.

Trust new, improved B-K Powder—now in a new unbreakable plastic container that means more safety in milkhouse and plant. And there is a measuring spoon inside every container!

B-K Department

PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION

3 Penn Center, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Pennsalt Chemicals
ESTABLISHED 1850

Your Editors Say . . .

After July 1, the subscription price to *The National FUTURE FARMER* will be increased. This action was taken by the FFA Board of Directors and the Board of Student Officers at their meeting in January. Increased costs, which have been accumulating since your national magazine was started in 1952, make it impossible to continue giving Future Farmers six issues of a quality magazine with full-color covers and slick paper at the present subscription price.

The new rate will be 50 cents a year to FFA members who subscribe through their local chapter and/or state association. Individual subscriptions, which come direct from the subscriber, will be 75 cents a year, or two years for $1.00.

What will this mean to Future Farmers? It means they will continue to receive a quality magazine with larger issues containing more articles and photos . . . a magazine that is special enough for the individual FFA member, yet broad enough to attract his fellow Future Farmers from Maine to Hawaii and from Washington to Puerto Rico—and interest advisors, parents, and friends of the Future Farmers, too.

We believe Future Farmers want their magazine to *mean* something to the people who read it. Not a far-off, outside voice, but the recognized voice of a member of the FFA family. And when they pick up a copy, we believe they expect to be informed, entertained, and perhaps even inspired. The Board's decision was a step forward in achieving these objectives.

Astronaut John Glenn made our world seem so much smaller. In a little over four hours, he orbited the earth three times. To one who still marvels at the speed of air travel, that is really "moving on."

Did you notice that Colonel Glenn did *eat* twice while in orbit? Though his doing so was an experiment, it did demonstrate that even in the space age that lies ahead food will be required from the farmlands of America. As students of vocational agriculture, you are learning that there is space technology in agriculture, too. And that it must be learned and applied by the successful farmer of tomorrow.

The second man scheduled for orbit is Major Donald Kent Slayton, a former Future Farmer. "Deke," as he is called by his Air Force buddies, grew up on a Wisconsin farm and was a member of the FFA while attending Sparta High School. As a Future Farmer, he showed some prize sheep, played on the chapter basketball team, and considered a career in farming, but his love for flying lead to his career as a pilot. We will have more on Major Slayton in a later issue.

Wilson Carnes,

Editor

for the same reason you oil

The cattle oiler is an investment in protection against parasites that pays off in better conditioned and faster finished stock. The oil used is probably the only farm "lubricant" that Kendall doesn't make.

However, when it comes to equipment care, use Kendall Lubricants. All are refined from the choicest 100% Pennsylvania Crude Oil which means higher viscosity lubricants which last longer, reduce both consumption and repair. Each has proven the Economy of Kendall Quality to countless farmers.

Look to lubrication of costly farm machinery as an investment in protection. Then look to your Kendall dealer — for specialized oils and greases that will pay you handsome dividends in terms of better, longer lasting care.

USE KENDALL FARM LUBRICANTS

KENDALL MOTOR OILS

KENDALL REFINING COMPANY • BRADFORD, PENNA.
Lubrication Specialists since 1881

NOW NYLON 22's IN BOLT ACTION

New Remington Nylon 11 clip and Nylon 12 tubular... more style, savvy and sizzling features than any other guns around!

Whatever you want in a bolt-action 22—these guns have it! Bull's-eye accuracy, ultramodern design and the years and years of rugged performance only Remington structural-nylon and ordnance steel can give.

Choose either clip magazine (Nylon 11) or tubular magazine (Nylon 12). Both are winners! Both give you the top-notch performance that Dad demands in his guns. (Be careful or he'll try to "borrow" these Remingtons, too!)

Features? The Nylon 11 and 12 give you plenty! Custom-grade features you won't find on 22's at twice the price! Examples: Super-accurate three-point bedding, the same principle used in expensive target rifles . . . perfect checkering and inletting . . . streamlined, chrome-plated Mannlicher-type bolt handle . . . and unequaled structural-nylon strength and durability. Plus practical features like handy top-mounted thumb safety, fully adjustable rear sight and receiver grooved for "tip-off" 'scope mounts.

So if you want a gun that's tops for features, fun and fine shooting, see the Nylon 11 and 12. They're at your Remington dealer's, now!

NYLON 11—Clip model takes short, long or long rifle cartridges. Capacity: 6 in clip plus one in chamber. (10-shot clip also available.) $36.95* ■ **NYLON 12** (shown at left)—Extra-capacity tubular model holds 22 short, 17 long or 15 long rifle cartridges. $39.95* ■ **NYLON 66**—Famous structural-nylon autoloader now in Apache Black and chrome...$54.95*. In traditional Mohawk Brown, $49.95*

*Prices subject to change without notice.

Pinpoint accuracy is made possible by amazing stability of structural-nylon, permitting same three-point bedding principle found in target 22's.

Nylon can take it! Submerged for days, subjected to rain, dust and temperature extremes, Remington nylon guns still worked perfectly!

Remington

DU PONT

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Remington Arms Company Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn. In Canada: Remington Arms of Canada Limited, 36 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ontario.

FFA DONORS MEET

REPRESENTATIVES of 54 donors to the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., were in Washington, D. C., January 24 for an annual meeting to look at the Foundation budget. This is the group that provides cash awards and thousands of medals to FFA members.

About 300 donors contribute annually to the Foundation. The national awards program totals more than $180,000 each year. About 80,000 medals alone will be awarded in 1962.

A budget for this year of $185,275 was adopted by the Foundation's Board of Trustees, according to a report made at the meeting by Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor and chairman of the FFA Foundation Board of Trustees. The FFA will have $150,750 for prizes and awards, and the NFA (New Farmers of America) will have $22,525. The balance will be for printing and other administrative expenses.

A review of 1961 showed that contributions totaling $168,994 were received from 296 donors, including 11 new donors. Miscellaneous income and interest on reserve funds brought the total income to $174,920. Foundation expenditures last year totaled $187,949.

The FFA Foundation is administered by a 15-member Board of Trustees composed of men who are working in agricultural education. Funds actually are raised through a Donor "Sponsoring Committee," headed up this year by Bruce Lourie, vice president of Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois. George Neiley, director of public relations of Deere & Company, represented Mr. Lourie, who could not be at the meeting, and discussed plans for stepping up fund-raising activities.

Beginning next year, the awards program will be set up a year in advance. This will give states a chance to plan further ahead. Trustees of the Foundation will meet in July instead of January.

Says Victor Butler, national FFA president: "All of us appreciate the interest and support of the donors whose annual contributions to the Foundation make the awards program possible. We are particularly grateful to the men who have served as chairman of the Foundation Sponsoring Committee, for their splendid work in promoting the Foundation."

From International—a new concept in truck engineering

THE LOADSTAR® LINE

Specifically designed for the medium and light-heavyweight class!

This new LOADSTAR Line combines the short-dimension advantages of cab-forward design—only 91¾-in. from bumper to back of cab—with the cab comfort and easy service accessibility of a conventional truck.

All-truck and all-new, these INTERNATIONAL models are the first in their weight class without any relationship to passenger car or light-duty truck styling.

Check on these points for yourself—see and drive a LOADSTAR model now. There's one at your nearest INTERNATIONAL Truck Dealer or Branch. International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

12 ENGINE CHOICES

V-8's and 6's, gasoline, diesel or LPG...with a new low-cost diesel—131 hp. and lightweight!

easy to maneuver

New wide-track front axle improves ride stability ■ 40° turning angle, up to 7-ft. shorter turning circle than previous models.

NEW CAB COMFORT CONVENIENCE

Wide running board ■ Big, wide-swinging doors ■ Low cab floor height ■ Plenty of head and leg room ■ Full-width, chair-high seat ■ "Quick-glance" instrument panel.

LONGER LIFE

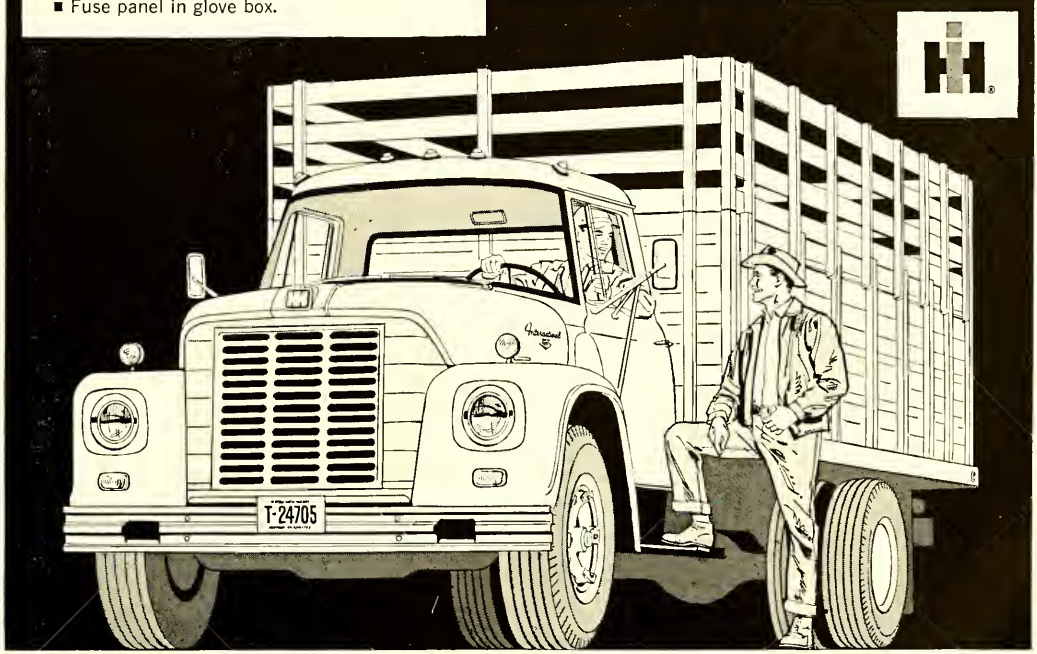
Frame channels full-depth from front bumper to rear springs ■ Cab structure and front-end sheet metal joined in single, high-strength assembly ■ Wider front springs.

easier maintenance

Low wide-spread fenders and hood provide wide-open engine compartment ■ Radiator, oil filler, dipstick, battery, air cleaner are easy to reach ■ Fuse panel in glove box.

INTERNATIONAL® TRUCKS

WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE LINE



"Everyone living on a farm should know and live up to the FFA Creed," believes Tommy, FFA reporter.

I Believe . . .

By Tommy O'Bryan

Do Future Farmers know what they are saying when they recite the FFA Creed? We think they do! See if you agree after reading this interpretation by the Deming, New Mexico, Chapter reporter.—Ed.

I believe in the future of farming . . ." As long as civilizations have lived and died, farming has been their backbone. We've developed a fine civilization in America, and if it is to continue to grow, its backbone has to grow and be strengthened. So farming does have a future.

"*. . . with a faith born not of words but of deeds—achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers . . .*" I'm sure you've heard the old saying, "Don't believe anything you hear and only half of what you see." We don't have to believe in farming by how somebody praises it. We can look at what farmers in the past and today have done.

"*. . . in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us from the struggles of former years.*" Men have studied, bred and cross-bred cattle for years in order to obtain animals immune to diseases and that would produce better beef. Better things have resulted, too.

"*I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging . . .*" We who live on the land have it "pretty good." Have you ever noticed how people in the city have to "get away from it all." They go to the country.

"*. . . for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I cannot deny.*" There is joy in seeing a newborn calf or realizing a good crop yield. But, what if the cows have only a small calf crop, or a hail storm comes along? Well, maybe we can't do much about it this year, but next year we can take precautions.

"*I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others.*" The FFA develops leaders in farming and the community. Leaders are respected and their efforts influence people around them.

"*I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure . . .*" FFA members work hard and efficiently to accomplish their goals to the best of their abilities. They make use of knowledge gained from research, practice, and experimentation.

"*. . . and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil.*" People want things in the best possible condition at the lowest prices. By joining together in organizations, farmers are getting this job done for the public's benefit and for their own.

"*I believe we can safeguard those rights against practices and policies that are unfair.*" If an organization's members believe in themselves and their organization, they will want to keep it respectful—and respected.

"*I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining . . .*" The FFA encourages cooperation. It also encourages members to practice thrift. If we do things carefully and with an honest will, there certainly will be no necessity for begging.

"*. . . in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so . . .*" Life can be full of joys and richness, if its participants are willing to play fair. If this isn't so, life can be a failure.

"*. . . for others as well as myself . . .*" Do for others and wish for others that they might have what you want or have. That's just another way of saying the Golden Rule. Think about it.

"*. . . in less need for charity and more of it when needed . . .*" Don't give or take anything that isn't needed, but when it's necessary, and sometimes it is, give or accept.

"*. . . in being happy myself . . .*" You would probably say, "Well, that's easy to say, but not so easy to do." I agree, but it isn't impossible either. "Happiness is a habit—cultivate it."

"*. . . and playing square with those whose happiness depends on me.*" Don't cheat anybody. Some day you may depend on someone else for your happiness.

"*I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life . . .*" What are the traditions in our national life? Freedom, peace and friendliness. Keep freedom in your mind and heart. I don't want to lose mine, and I'm sure you don't want to lose yours. Be friendly! This ties in with peace. Be friendly and you'll keep peace.

"*. . . and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.*" Make yourself a good leader. Most likely, America will be your home for the rest of your life. Do your part in making it a good home. There are millions who aren't so fortunate.

Yes, Mr. E. M. Tiffany, writer of the FFA Creed, said many things in a few lines. Try to understand the Creed's meaning and live by it. I believe you'll lead a fruitful life, a life to be proud of. Some of you will be great leaders, and I'm sure that you who stay in farming will be the great farmers of the future.

FFA On Capitol Hill

Your national officers visit some of the Nation's top lawmakers while in Washington on FFA business.

↑ Florida—Victor Butler shakes hands with Sen. Holland. Others, from the left, are Harry Wood, state Vo-Ag supervisor, and Rep. Robert Sikes.

A LUNCHEON provided by Florida's Senator Spessard L. Holland brought the national FFA officers and their home state Congressmen together in Washington, D. C., recently. Its purpose: to get better acquainted.

You can see here some of the people the national officers met. They were in Washington for leadership training conferences, a board meeting, and other official FFA business, later departing on the annual National FFA Goodwill Tour.

↑ North Dakota—Sen. Milton R. Young and Rep. Hjalmar Nygaard joined with Darryl Eastvold for luncheon.

← Texas—Gathered from the Lone Star State were Rep. Jack Brooks (left), James Prewitt, and two Senators, Ralph Yarborough, and John Tower.

→ West Virginia—Randall McCutcheon with his home district congressman, Rep. Ken Hechler, and Sens. Jennings Randolph, Robert C. Byrd.

↓ Oregon—A special treat for Keith Simmons was luncheon with a woman lawmaker—Sen. Maurine Neuberger.

↓ Arkansas—Rep. J. W. Trimble, Sen. J. W. Fulbright, Carolyn Reynolds, a guest of Rep. Trimble going to Ecuador, Sen. John McClelland, and Richard Black.

YOUTH AND CONSERVATION

YOUNG PEOPLE WILL inherit our land—and with it the problems of the land. If anyone should be informed about our soil and water problems, it is tomorrow's farmers. We have come a long way, but the greatest work still lies ahead.

New housing developments, industries, and super highways now stand on land that once grew a portion of this nation's food and fiber. In addition, hundreds of thousands of acres of our land are being virtually destroyed annually by erosion and other forms of soil deterioration.

It is of paramount importance that we conserve our remaining land, that we use it properly, so that it will be capable of producing maximum yields in the years to come. Today some 120 million acres of land are being endangered seriously by erosion. Only about one-third of our land is safeguarded adequately. We are faced with a continuing annual loss of the equivalent of about 400,000 acres of cropland because of erosion.

These conditions are complicated by the fact that our land-use pattern keeps changing. As our country grows and prospers, so do the housing developments, industries, super highways, and the like. We cannot ignore the fact that each year about one million acres of land are shifted from agriculture to non-agricultural use. Unfortunately, much of this is the best farm land we have.

It must also be remembered that land is not manufactured like an automobile or legislated into being like a law. When it goes out of production through misuse, or when it is buried under concrete or bricks for development, it is gone from agriculture for good.

I am not a pessimist. Far from it. Some 32 million acres of land are being conservation-planned each year. And we in this nation are in a fortunate position as far as the ratio between cultivated land and people is concerned.

Why then, in this land of plenty, do we speak so strongly of the need for more conservation of our soil, water, grass, timber, and wildlife? I'm sure you can see the reasons.

As our population continues to grow, more and more land is taken out of agricultural uses. So we have the problem of feeding more people from fewer acres.

It is estimated that our present population of 182 million will increase to some 230 million people by 1975. Our land must produce proportionately more meat, dairy and poultry products, food grains, fruits and vegetables, and other food for the soaring population in addition to supplying more than half of the raw materials for industry.

You can readily see we will have to meet our future needs through crop and livestock improvements, insect controls, fertilization, tillage advancements, land improvements through irrigation, drainage or clearing, and soil and water conservation.

The 1960's are important years in our nation's conservation effort. This period is a challenge to all of us, and, more specifically, a challenge to young people. Many of you will not be farmers but that shouldn't detract from your interest in soil and water conservation.

Misuse of our land hurts everyone. No matter what job you undertake in life, the proper management of our natural resources is a national problem. The outcome affects the factory worker as it does the school teacher, the office typist as it does the housewife, the businessman as it does you.

Mr. D. A. Williams, Administrator of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service

More and more people are aware of the damage caused by eroding land—how this misplaced soil spoils our streams, clogs our water reservoirs, kills our fish and wildlife, and damages our highways and other utilities. As this nation grows, so grow the problems of land and water management.

It is more important now than ever before that we keep the soils in place on the fields and forests—that water be properly managed so that it is absorbed by the land or stored in surface reservoirs for future use.

The excess water must find its way, slowly, down streams to rivers and lakes without carrying with it irreplaceable soil. This way fish and wildlife will abound, recreational facilities will be safe, and water purification for industrial and personal use will cost less.

Never forget the importance of our land and water resources and what they mean to you. Our future as a nation depends on these resources. And the future is largely in your hands. I have great faith in the youth of this nation. I know you will not shirk this responsibility.

(From a speech given by Mr. Williams at Melrose, Minnesota.)

LEGUME SWINE PASTURE RETURNS $45 PER ACRE

Soil building legumes pay double dividends when used as swine pasture. Savings in hog feed alone may exceed cash payments for retired land under the government feed grain program. Here are a few figures from actual farm records.

Pastures Cut Feed Costs

Careful study of farm records kept by midwestern hog raisers has proved each acre of good legume pasture will save approximately 1,000 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of tankage. Best results have been secured when 10 to 15 pigs were pastured per acre and fed a limited ration of concentrates.

Feed savings amounted to $45 per acre of pasture when figured at market prices for concentrates—grain at 2¢ per pound and tankage at 5¢ per pound. Pastures were utilized during both the spring and autumn grazing periods.

Pasture Saves Labor, Too

Some hog raisers prefer self-feeding of grains to pigs on pasture, others like doling it out one feeding at a time. Either way, the labor requirement is much less than dry-lot feeding.

Farmers all agree that feed saved is a bonus earned, especially when excess acres of conserving crops are used. Best of all, the bonus income is provided without additional investment in farm capital—nothing more for taxes or interest.

Pasture Booklet—FREE

New information about pasture utilization and management is available in a new booklet published by Keystone Steel & Wire Company. The title is *Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs*. In it are reports from practical farmers and research scientists telling how to get good incomes from pastures. It is chock-full of money-making suggestions. We'd like to send you a FREE copy of this helpful booklet. Why not write today for your FREE copy from Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois.

Get Top Swine Profits ...use RED BRAND® FENCE

Go for the sure profits of low-cost gains. The way to do it is feed hogs on good legume pastures. You'll save feed and labor. And for a bonus, you'll store up fertility for future crops. Each acre should be worth about $45 in feed savings. But that isn't all. You can save on fencing, too, by using long-lasting RED BRAND fencing and RED TOP® steel posts. Extra years of service mean extra dollars saved.

The zinc coating of RED BRAND woven and barbed wire is deep-fused right into the wire. It lasts years longer than ordinary wire because it's Galvannealed®, an exclusive process by Keystone that makes fencing resist rust. RED TOP steel posts go with RED BRAND fencing to make the best looking farm improvement you can own. Get them both for an extra margin of swine profits.

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Ask For FREE Pasture Booklet

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Please send me the FREE booklet,
Pasture—How to reduce Feed Costs

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FOR WORK • DRESS • PLAY. Authentic Western Styling in long wearing WESTWEAVE®, LEE's exclusive FORTIFIED-IN-THE-WEAVE fabric. Smooth and Supple but rugged enough for any range. Sanforized for lasting comfortable fit.

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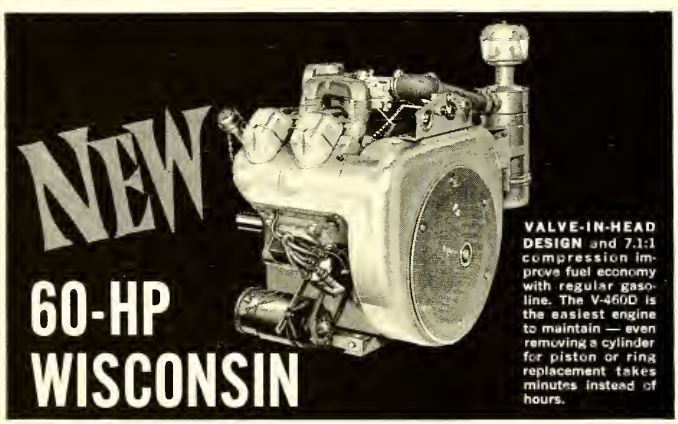
NEW
60-HP
WISCONSIN
VALVE-IN-HEAD DESIGN and 7.1:1 compression improve fuel economy with regular gasoline. The V-460D is the easiest engine to maintain — even removing a cylinder for piston or ring replacement takes minutes instead of hours.

it's the best-protected engine you'll ever own!

Failure-proof? Not quite. But no other engine is better protected than the new 60-hp Wisconsin.

The center main roller and tapered roller main end bearings defy failure. Stellite exhaust valves with rotators outlast ordinary valves up to 500% — a big saving!

Individual cylinders help make the V-460D the coolest engine running. It also has automatic protection against overheating and neglect. Pressurized lubrication maintains full-time oiling of working parts. Cooling fins and spark plugs are enclosed against damage, dirt, and condensation build-up.

Guard your equipment against downtime. Ask the builder to power it with the best-protected engine made — the new 60-hp V-460D. Get Bulletin S-282. Write Dept. F-152.

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World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines

Your Own "New Frontier"

" . . . and develop those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess."

What about those words? You recognize them as part of the answer you give when the FFA president asks, "Future Farmers, why are we here?" But how much do they really mean—to you?

Are you really developing good leadership qualities? Will you be able to take over tomorrow's leadership reins?

Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor, suggested to FFA members attending a recent leadership training conference in Washington, D. C., that they think of their responsibilities to others every time they look into a mirror.

"You're looking at a 'New Frontier' that is a real challenge when you look into a mirror," he said. "Think about the people who help you, who give you strength," he advised, "and learn how you can serve them."

And, added James Prewitt, national FFA vice-president for the Southern Region, three ways you can develop your leadership abilities are: learn all you can about the FFA; participate in as many FFA activities as possible; and keep your eyes open for opportunities to work and cooperate with others.

About 75 state FFA officers from nine states attended the Washington meeting. It was similar to a four-state conference held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, last summer, and to a six-state session at Segreganset, Massachusetts, early in 1961.

Here are some of the many ways of developing leadership that were mentioned at the different conferences: training for officers, public speaking, parliamentary procedure, conducting an FFA meeting or convention, striving for awards, committee work, setting a good example by following the FFA Code of Ethics, maintaining a good scholastic record, and doing a good job of FFA public relations.

Opening ceremony at FFA Leadership Training Conference in Washington.

ANNOUNCING NEW OLIVER HYDRA-POWER DRIVE

When a tough spot lugs you down, lift the Hydra-Power lever and your Oliver 1800 or 1900 delivers 36% more pulling-power . . . instantly. Then, when the going gets a little easier, push the lever down and increase your speed 36%. That's how Hydra-Power Drive lets you get the most out of your tractor engine . . . keep RPMs up in the power range.

Select the most favorable gear for normal field conditions —let Hydra-Power Drive provide reserve power for tough spots and steep grades. (Hydra-Power gives you twelve forward speeds.) Because the speed of your work need no longer be determined by the tough spots, you are able to work faster and more profitably.

Starting a heavy load is easier, too. You needn't select the gear most favorable for starting the load. With Hydra-Power, you select the gear you wish to use after the load is in motion. Then, pull up on the lever and take-off in Hydra-Power.

This gives you that extra boost you need to start the load. Then, under way, push the lever down and proceed in direct drive. Simple. (And sensible, too.)

And when you come to the end of the row, a touch of the Hydra-Power lever slows you for the turn and gives you full power coming out. Another touch of the lever and it automatically upshifts to field speed.

You'll wonder what happened to all the tough spots when you drive Hydra-Power in your fields. To see and feel the big difference, ask for a test demonstration. We want you to test drive Hydra-Power on your land under your operating conditions. Oliver Corporation, Chicago 6, Illinois.

OLIVER

Look for this sign, new symbol of prompt, dependable service and genuine Oliver parts.

does both

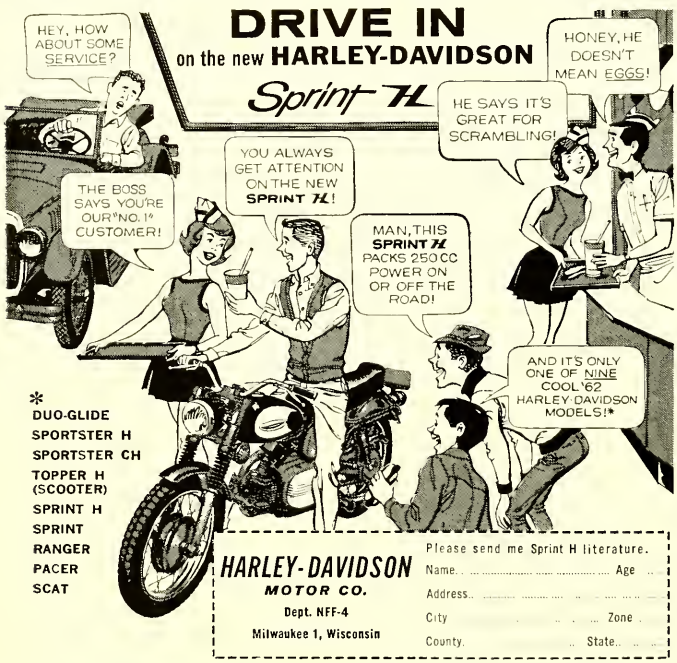
- ***Helps you get more and stronger-shelled eggs***
- ***Promotes good health in hens, pullets and chicks***

Poultry needs plenty of calcium all of the time. That's why it's a profitable practice to keep hoppers filled with PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell, ideal source of this bone-building, shell-producing material. Low-cost, too . . . only about a nickel a year per hen. And there's no waste.

So, to help you make more money with your flock, keep PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell before *all* of your chickens *all* of the time.

PILOT OYSTER SHELL For Poultry

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS COMPANY • Mobile, Alabama



Harley-Davidson's new 250 CC Sprint H can make you a Very Important Person! This new addition to the proud Sprint family will give you high-power performance on or off the road. And it's priced right, too. See your Harley-Davidson dealer now!

Be A Good Delegate

At FFA Conventions

YOU ARE a delegate to the state FFA convention. Someone has given you responsibility—with honor behind it. What are your duties? California delegates are told:

Get the opinions of your chapter members. Study the state constitution and official manual. Let nothing prevent you from attending, and make sure you plan on more than a three-day diet of hamburgers and soda pop.

At registration, study all the material given you. Check the schedule of all general and special meetings and find out early where each is to be held.

Be prompt at each session and listen carefully while business is discussed. You will have lots of time to talk to other Future Farmers later.

Don't be afraid to speak up. It is just as important that you give your thoughts as it is to receive those of others. Plan carefully what you say, and make sure it is important.

Make new acquaintances. Get new ideas on chapter finances, community service, public relations, field days, and so on. Don't spend all your time with your fellow chapter delegate.

What about the election of new officers? If you happen to get on the nominating committee, consider each candidate seriously. Ask yourself, "Is he sincerely ready to serve the FFA?" Ask the same question if you are voting from the floor.

When you get back home, develop a constructive report — not just frills, pranks, and laughs. Make your report to the chapter, and if you have the chance, to the community through newspaper, radio, or TV. Special groups may want to hear you, too.

Don't forget next year's delegates! "Talk up" the convention and provide all the information they will need. Make sure that being a delegate becomes a recognized honor.

Another tip—this one from last year's national FFA officers who visited most state conventions: adhere to the "FFA Code of Ethics." Be sure you set an example of such things as wearing your jacket properly—and if you must smoke —not while in the convention hall or wearing your FFA jacket.

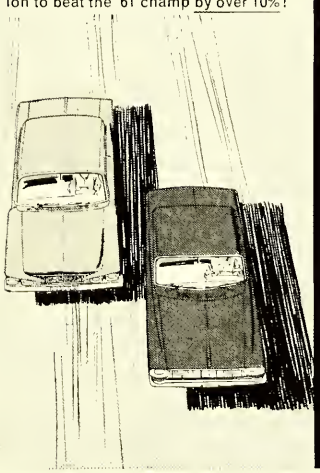
Have a good convention!

These teen-age test drivers set a record the hard way!

BILL WEAVER, TALKS TO THE TROUBLE SHOOTING CHAMPS WHO TRAVELED 5414 MILES AND SET A NEW ECONOMY RECORD IN THE '62 PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH
1962

"They got good mileage the hard way, averaging over 50 miles per hour from Plymouth, Mich., to Plymouth, Mass., and back. And that included crossing the Allegheny Mountains twice, driving through rain, fog and sleet at times. But the trouble shooting champs kept the cars moving. Chrysler engineers wanted the '62 to prove itself under the roughest conditions."

"The '62 had a champ to beat! Up against a comparable '61 Plymouth that won its class in last year's Mobilgas Economy Run. Pretty tough competition. But the '62 came through even better than Chrysler engineers expected—averaging 21.85 miles per gallon to beat the '61 champ by over 10%!"



"Our test drivers were champs, too. They were Karl Kirsch, 17, of Huntington Woods, Michigan, and Gerald E. Moser, 18, of Spring Lake, Mich., and both were winners last spring in Plymouth's Trouble-Shooting contest for high school mechanics. To keep everything dead even, they switched cars every half day."

"The '62 used 12 gallons less gas! Chrysler engineers knew gas mileage would be better, but no one expected improvements of over 10%. Performance tests have been terrific, too—gains of over 16% have been registered in Plymouth V8s. I guess that's why the people at Chrysler say 'You get a lot more action on a lot less gas.' And this cross-country test really proved it."

Chrysler Corporation

Where engineering puts something extra into every car

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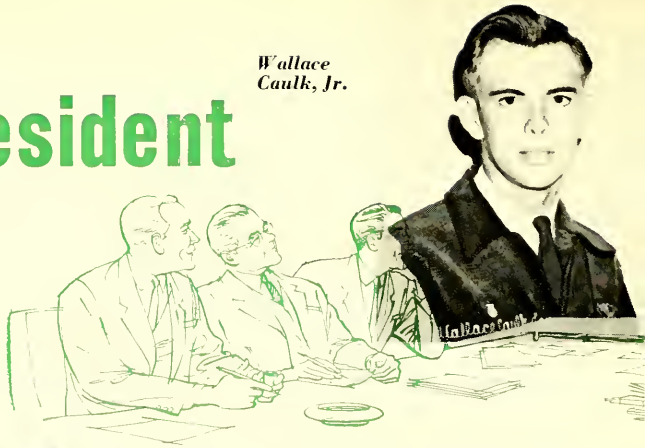
Young President of a Corporation



Wallace Caulk, Jr.

By John Russell

THIS IS A story about a 21-year-old businessman. He milks cows for a living. And, as you'll discover, the circumstances are tailor-made for that old saying, "Like father, like son."

G. Wallace Caulk, Jr., is president and general-manager of Ann Ayr Farm, Inc., Woodside, Delaware. This is a family farming corporation, operated under much the same rules followed by big industrial concerns. It was incorporated last year for the reasons that Wallace lists at the right under "advantages."

Do you recognize the name? Wallace is the 1961 Star American Farmer of the FFA for the North Atlantic Region, named at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City last fall. Here's where the "Like father, like son" part comes in. His father, G. Wallace Caulk, Sr., was Star American Farmer of the North Atlantic Region in 1939.

All through the records of these two outstanding dairymen are similarities. It was meant that way. "Long before I was old enough to be a member of the FFA, I set as my main goal to also be a Star Farmer," Wallace says.

Not only did he accomplish this goal, but he was named America's Star Dairy Farmer in 1958. He also was Star State Farmer of the North Atlantic Region that year.

Behind the honors is a jam-packed record of farm leadership, cooperation, and citizenship activities. Ever since he entered vo-ag, Wallace has worked hard and looked ahead. It has paid!

Today, the Caulks handle 127 fine Ayrshire cattle. Their two-man operation involves 270 acres, and they have turned to highly specialized farming in order to make it support two families.

Mr. Caulk is vice-president and treasurer of Ann Ayr. He owns 66 percent of the stock in the corporation. Wallace is a 33 percent shareholder. His wife, Barbara, secretary, is a 1 percenter.

Incorporation followed a 1958 move in which the father and son entered a legal arrangement to provide Wallace

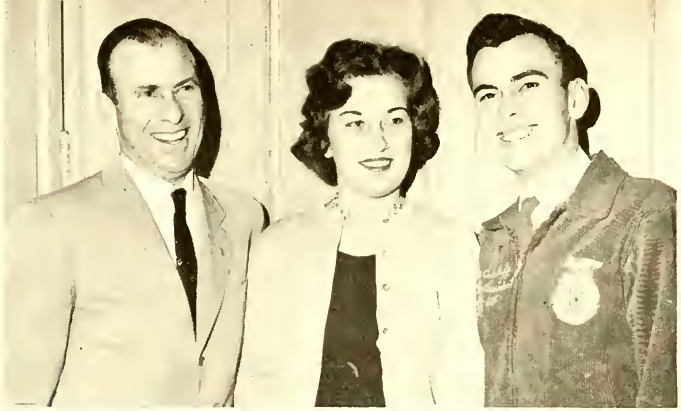
"Zero Grazing" at Ann Ayr

Spring: Chopping starts about March 1 on 90 acres of rye, vetch, and clover planted in the fall. Each field is chopped at least six times. Ammonium nitrate is applied in April at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

Late spring and summer: Oats are chopped following rye, vetch, and clover, and before sorghum and soybeans come on. Sometimes alfalfa also is chopped in June.

Summer and fall: Sorghum and soybeans are chopped. These are planted together in 10-acre fields at one- to two-week intervals from May 1 to August 1. The first and second fields to be chopped are allowed to grow back and are chopped again about Thanksgiving.

Winter: Silage from the above crops.



Owners, officers, and employees of Ann Ayr Farm, Inc., are Wallace Caulk, Sr., and Barbara and Wallace Caulk, Jr.

with a one-third interest in the farm. He paid $2,600 down, with $27,400 to come from his share of profits in succeeding years.

"A boy can't expect his dad to hand over the farm and say, 'It's all yours—goodbye,'" says Wallace. "He must demonstrate through his school years that he can handle livestock and crops. If he proves that he is a good farmer and has some assets, Dad will be more agreeable to a partnership."

When Wallace finished vo-ag, he had earned a labor income from projects of $48,638.86. He built a topnotch, supervised farming program under the guidance of his agriculture teacher and FFA advisor at Felton High, Mr. Melvin C. Luff.

Mr. Caulk was away from the farm considerably in connection with farm organization activities, so Wallace used home facilities for his own enterprises in return for the work that he contributed to the family operation. His actual start in farming had come at the age of eight, when he received a purebred calf.

The overall Caulk herd includes 76 producing cows and heifers. Originally started in 1919 by Grandfather Caulk, it has received two Constructive Breeder Awards, with a type classification of .847 and a production average of 9,624 pounds of milk and 395 pounds of butterfat.

"Zero grazing" is practiced. This means cows are kept in lots and forage is hauled to them. About twice as many cows can be handled on an acre of land this way. Irrigation and fertilization help assure adequate feed.

An example of mechanization is Wallace's automatic barn cleaner. He built it in the vo-ag shop. First in the state to try "zero grazing," the Caulks also were the first in the county to install a bulk milk tank. Six new buildings on the farm include a farm shop, heifer barn, machine shed, milk house, and two new homes.

Besides holding numerous FFA and school offices (local and state), Wallace has been active, like his father, in the Grange, breed organizations, and cooperatives. At 17, as Gate Keeper of the State Grange, he was the youngest state officer in the nation. Only recently he was named to the National Grange Youth Committee.

And that's the story of a young businessman who's on the go—the eighth generation of Caulks to own Ann Ayr. Up to now, they've been farmers. But now they are business farmers.

Here is corporate farming as Wallace Caulk, Jr. sees it.

To Incorporate or Not?

Advantages:

A corporation can save estate and inheritance taxes through gifts of stock.

A corporation can save income taxes.

A corporation provides a way for a farm to be continuously operated as a unit, even at the death of one of the major stockholders, rather than being dissolved or broken into small, inefficient units.

You can raise more capital because creditors often view corporations as better risks.

A corporation is not liable for debts of shareholders, and shareholders are not liable for corporation debts.

Owners can become employees and payments made to retirement plans can be deducted as an operating expense.

Employees can receive sick pay and medical benefits on a tax-free basis.

A corporation can pay death benefits up to $5,000 free from income tax.

A person can qualify for Social Security through a salary from a corporation.

Disadvantages:

You have to keep more records.

You must file at least two additional tax returns each year.

You may pay more taxes than if operating as an individual.

You may have legal and accountant fees.

The corporation is not for the small family farm.

"I want to raise cattle," Oran Little told Mr. Meyer. He proved that a city lot was big enough to get the job done.

BOY WITHOUT A FARM

By
I. E. Clark

A story about a town resident who molded a career in agriculture

IT WAS ONE of those hot summer afternoons when South Texans wonder why they complained about a few cold days last winter. The Schulenburg High School Vocational Agriculture teacher had perspired through countless interviews with boys who expected to take first-year agriculture and join the FFA that fall.

He pushed back his Stetson to wipe his forehead, and when he looked up, a "town boy" named Oran Little stood before him. "Are you thinking about taking ag?" the teacher asked.

"Yes, sir," the lanky, blond freshman stammered.

Elmo Meyer, the ag teacher, pushed his white hat still farther back and studied the youngster's face. The red cheeks—redder than the Texas sun could be blamed for—and the hesitant voice indicated shyness, but the blue eyes were looking steadily into Mr. Meyer's with a message that said he had made up his mind.

"What kind of project can you raise, living in town?" Mr. Meyer asked, with an impatience he was unable to conceal.

Today, Dr. Little is a specialist in animal nutrition, with the very latest research equipment at his command.

"Rabbits, bantams, white mice?"

"Cattle," Oran Little said, without a stammer.

"Cattle! Did your dad rent a farm?"

"No, sir, but there's a vacant lot next door to our house," the boy said. "I want to start off with a couple of Jersey heifers now, and by the time I'm a senior, I'll be selling bottled milk."

Oran's dad, Hubert Little, had always had a milk cow or two in the back yard, and Oran grew up loving cows. Schulenburg had no laws preventing either the raising of cattle in town or the selling of ungraded bottled milk, so Meyer could offer no arguments that would change the youngster's mind.

That all happened in 1949.

The 1961 Schulenburg High School yearbook is dedicated to Oran Little as the first alumnus to win a Doctor of Philosophy Degree. Dr. Little is now an assistant professor of animal husbandry at the University of Kentucky, and Mr. Meyer enjoys telling the story of how Oran began his career in vocational agriculture.

No one in Schulenburg was surprised to see the local boy make good. When Oran stepped out of the graduation line to make the valedictory address in 1953, the town sages nodded at each other and said, "That boy is going a long way."

People said those things because in high school Oran exhibited that rare combination of superior mental ability, ambition, and a willingness to work hard.

The one thing that stood between Oran and success was the money to pay for more education. As he looks back now, he readily admits that the FFA was the golden gate to his future. "Future Farmer" is just a tag to some members, but to Oran it was a promise and a beckoning hand.

Because of his outstanding high school record in scholarship, leadership, and, primarily, FFA work (including positions as chapter and district president and state vice-president), Oran won the first Marshall Foundation Scholarship ever given. The scholarship pays the full cost of a college education in agriculture, with a maximum payment of $1,200 a year.

When he applied for the scholarship, he was stumped by the examiner's very first question: "How do you feel about your farm being subsidized?"

"I had a hard time explaining that I was a farmer without a farm," Oran said. He had eight dairy cattle and 200 hens in his backyard. He had done so well with them, in fact, that he earned both a Lone Star and an American Farmer Degree. By the time he got the higher honor, he also had 6 fat steers, 3 fat lambs, 1,450 broilers, and 40 more hens.

Oran peddled milk from door to door, holding to his dream of a milk route. "He was putting milk bottles on porches while I was still sleeping," Mr. Meyer says.

When Oran made an outstanding record as an undergraduate at the University of Houston, the Marshall Foundation decided to urge him to continue in graduate work. He figures that the scholarship fund provided about $8,500 on his seven years of college.

The young man won his doctorate from Iowa State University in 1960, specializing in animal nutrition. Devoting about half his time at Kentucky to research, he has recently been putting windows in the digestive tracts of steers to study digestion.

Mr. Little credits Douglas Marshall, an oil man who founded the scholarship fund, and Mr. Meyer with encouraging him to get his doctorate. Another source of encouragement was a former FFA Sweetheart in Schulenburg High School, Myrtle Billeck—now his wife. He and Myrtle were married when he was a Senior at the University of Houston. They now have two daughters, Linda, 3, and Donna, 1.

Oran may have started small, but he proved at least one thing: that there is a future in farming—even for a boy without a farm. His laboratory replaces the backyard, but he is still working with livestock.

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How To Write

Give people a "good" picture, a newspaperman advises reporters.

By
E. G. Knight

IF YOU WANT to sell your FFA chapter, you have to give people a good picture of what you're doing. You can do that and not have to spend a cent to spread the picture of a live-wire group whose members are almost ready to earn their living by farming.

The hay ride, the steer that's being fattened for the fair, plans for the tractor driving contest—all are news. Your local newspaper wants news and you are missing a bet if you don't keep it well informed about what you do at each meeting.

Your reporter doesn't have to be a brilliant writer, but he does need to get all the facts down in black and white. He should answer the questions *Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?* By far, the most important is *Who.* Everyone wants to see his name in print.

If a story isn't written in professional style, the editor will work it over. Some papers make a policy of rewriting opening paragraphs, so their story will be different from what others are carrying.

Every editor likes to see a story that doesn't have to be rewritten, however. He's busy; things pile up on his desk and the copy that needs to be worked over gets buried.

Study the stories that your paper has printed. Try to follow its style. And remember, the first thing an editor asks himself is, "How many people who see the paper will want to read this?"

I can't think of any beginning more deadly than the one that says, "The Fishcake Chapter of the Future Farmers of America met in regular session Tuesday, April 22, 1962, in Room B-7 of the West Fishcake High School, with the president presiding." All that that really says, in 30 words, is, "This isn't news. It happens all the time."

Instead, try an opening like this: "Plans went forward Tuesday night for the annual Sweetheart Dance of the West Fishcake FFA. President Jim Black named Terry Walters as chairman, at a meeting in the high school."

In the same number of words, you have insured that every interested girl and her mother will read the piece, as well as everyone who knows Jim Black and Terry Walters. You have given a feeling of action—plans went forward; and you have told folks who to see if they want to know more.

Your next paragraph will fill in the remaining details. When and where is the dance to be held? How is the sweetheart going to be chosen? Who else is going to have an active part in the planning?

Timing is important, too. Don't be like the psycho who'd been a failure all his life, but thought he'd make the front page by ending it all. His timing was off. The story that filled the front page that day was "U.S. Declares War." They didn't even have an inch on the inside for the poor goofball.

You can't predict a break like that, but you can get your story in on time. "If it happened yesterday, it isn't news any more," says one editor. He doesn't mean it literally, of course, for a good follow-up story can fill in details that an advance release cannot. You should provide both stories— one before and one after, but provide them promptly.

About pictures, if you have something or someone that's a real prize winner, an editor wants a picture. But each paper will have a different way of handling it.

Big papers have their own photographic staff. Smaller papers may want you to provide a picture. You'll have to ask. It's a good idea to stop in and introduce yourself to the editor, anyway.

So give your town the picture, both in words and photos, of the kind of chapter you hope you are. You'll have to keep it good, and work to make it better, to live up to the image created.

DO

Typewrite if possible. This is the best way to prevent mistakes.

Double space. First, it's easier to read. Second, if the editor wants to make a correction, he has the room to do it.

Write on one side of the paper only. Sometimes the editor may need to cut your copy and paste the paragraphs in a different order.

Keep it short. A single page should do unless it's really a whale of a tale.

Put your name, address, and phone number on the story. Someone may want to ask about something not clear.

Submit a clear photograph with no fuzzy outlines or dark shadows. If you can't see details, you'll see even less on newsprint.

Type names of the people in your picture, from left to right, on a slip of paper. Paste it to the back.

Get your story in well ahead of deadline time and send carbons to everyone who may be interested.

DON'T

Don't crowd your story at the top of the page. Leave space for someone to write a headline.

Don't write a letter explaining what your story is about, or how important it is. The story should speak for itself.

Don't crowd a dozen people into a three-inch snapshot. Their faces will look like pinpoints reproduced in the original size. People who don't recognize themselves won't be interested.

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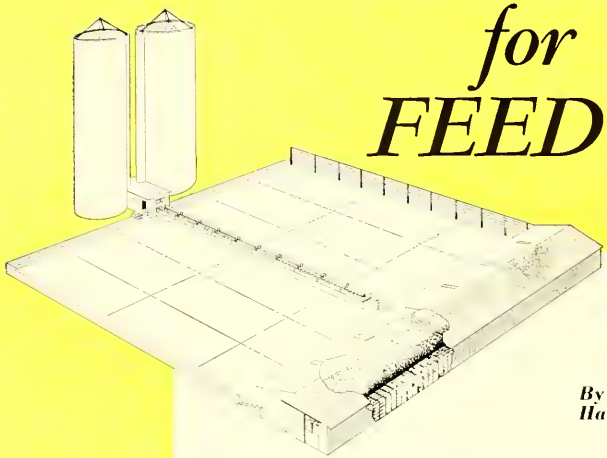
AUTOMATION for the FEED LOT



By
Harold E. Stover

"How?" not "When to mechanize?" is the question today's young man must ask about tomorrow's farm.

(Mr. Stover is an agricultural engineer at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, and is an authority on modern feed handling systems.)

ARE YOU DREAMING about a feed handling system for livestock on your farm of tomorrow? You should be if you want to get rid of the pitchfork and shovel. The question for you as a future livestock feeder is no longer "Should I mechanize?" but "How should I mechanize?"

For whatever type of livestock you plan to handle, you need to make some basic decisions now. Collect and file ideas and information to use in later planning. Don't rely entirely on memory!

Visit several young livestock operators and some of the older, experienced ones, too. Newer ones may have good ideas on things that oldsters say can't be done. Usually, there are different solutions to feed handling problems. It may be the pitchfork and shovel for awhile, then the power feed wagon, or manually-controlled bunk feed auger, or the fully automatic system.

A feed handling system starts where feed leaves the field or is purchased. It ends when the feed is delivered to the livestock, ready for consumption. Planning does not mean everything must be installed at once. It does mean, however, that it should be a progressing system. Everything should eventually fit together into an efficient unit. When you have answered the following questions, you should have a usable plan:

What is your present livestock program and what do you plan to do in the future?

List the livestock to be handled, the number of animal units concerned, and the management program you want to follow.

Plan ahead in terms of your future production possibilities. It could be expensive if you don't.

What kind of feed handling system do you want?

Study possible flow patterns from storage to livestock. Develop as many ideas as possible. Will your system be easy to enlarge with minimum cost? Will you save labor? If more labor is needed, will your plan make it possible to increase volume to offset additional labor cost? You should estimate the total investment required, the annual cost of ownership to include taxes, depreciation, and maintenance, as well as operation cost.

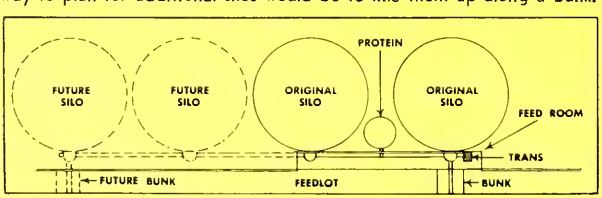
How much storage for grain and feed will be needed?

It may be cheaper to pay storage charges at commercial elevators. Will you store a year's supply or would it be more economical to provide less storage and fill it several times a year?

What kind of equipment will be used for filling and taking feed from storage?

Grain can be moved quite easily into vertical bins and removed by gravity.

Future expansion must be kept in mind when a feed lot is laid out. One way to plan for additional silos would be to line them up along a bunk.



"Just push the buttons," says Leland Smith, a young Wisconsin dairyman with new silage feeding set-up.

A portable unit makes it possible to deliver feed to various feeding areas.

Any ration or silage can be handled with today's fast, efficient feeders.

Silage in upright silos will require an unloader. Silage in a trench can be removed with tractor scoops or special equipment. Generally, upright storage has more flexibility for different handling systems. Initial costs, whether for upright or flat storage, will be approximately the same.

Wet grain may require a drying system. If large masses are stored through a full year, aeration is recommended to maintain quality, instead of movement from one bin to another.

What kind of equipment will be used to process your feed?

You may want a hammer grinder, a burr mill or roller mill. The general trend is toward rollers or crushers.

How do you want to measure the feed being fed?

Two principal methods are continuous flow measure, usually based on volume, and the batch measure, based on weight. Continuous flow, although usually not as accurate, is easier to fit into various systems, and is quite satisfactory. Dump-weighers measure feed on a weight basis. These devices are gaining widespread use.

What type of mixing equipment do you desire, if any?

A batch mixer is required to blend several ingredients where complete mixing and holding storage are desired. A unit called an auger blender will do a satisfactory job in place of the batch mixer. A power feed wagon also will mix ingredients where it is used to distribute feed.

What type of feed distribution system do you want?

There are two types in general use where hand labor is not employed—the auger or conveyor, and the power feed wagon.

An auger or conveyer system requires little labor. It is permanently fixed—ready for use, and delivers feed from the processing room or a hold bin to the livestock. It is usually less flexible and requires extremely careful planning. It is easily adapted to push-button operation or a completely automatic, electronic-controlled system.

The power wagon is excellent for all-around use for batch delivery to various lots and kinds of livestock. Power wagons require more labor, but have the following advantages:

(a) Feeding area can be at a distance from the storage and processing area.

(b) Changes in the size of operation are easier to accomplish.

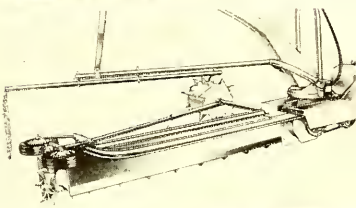
(c) Forage need not be in the same area as concentrate.

What size components should be selected?

When you select the parts for a feed handling system, careful attention must be given to capacity. Each unit must have capacity equal to, or slightly greater than, the unit ahead of it. The first unit determines overall capacity.

Be sure electric motors and controls you select will do the work you want done. Generally, it will be best to operate electric motors on 230 volts. The capacitor-type motor for single phase lines is well adapted to feed handling equipment. It gives ample starting ability and is less expensive. Starting and stopping may be done by push button or completely automatic switch. An overload protection is very important.

Keep in mind that spreading the operation of equipment over longer periods permits the use of smaller equipment, which usually earns lower electrical rates. Your electric power supplier is the best place to go for help in planning electrical needs.



Silo unloaders (above) eliminate the need for silage forks. Another valuable device is one to measure feed, such as a dump-weigher, or continuous flow meter.

Summary

Decide on the kind and number of livestock you intend to handle.

Select feed handling equipment that will fit your expanding needs.

Consult with your electric power supplier on the type of service that can be made available and the controls that will best suit your needs.

Plan a system that you can easily expand to your future needs.

Make plans for a livestock feeding operation that is large enough in volume to be economically sound.

Bruce and Bernard Paulson confer with operator William Landry on tests with four-row bean picker.

DOUBLE DOSE of INGENUITY

By
Earl V. Chapin

These twin Future Farmers stretched their vo-ag shop work into an "around the world" business.

THE MAN WHO is so busy he wishes he were two men would flip if he saw Bruce and Bernard Paulson. They are identical twins so similar that even their father, Howard Paulson, mistakes one for the other.

But the really amazing thing about these former Future Farmers of Clayton, Wisconsin, is not their similarity but their inventive genius. At 20, they created products that are sold around the world.

The Paulson brothers began their business careers as members of the FFA Chapter at the Clayton High School. Most of the students came from farms and were members of the FFA. Bruce and Bernard lived in town, but they didn't want to be left out. So they set up a caged hen laying project in their father's garage. These egg factories are common today, but theirs was the first in western Wisconsin, possibly in the entire state.

The boys automated their henhouse. They devised a rapidly-moving feeder which put just the right amount of ration into the trough by turning a crank. The water troughs at the back of the cages were maintained at a constant level by carburetors salvaged from old automobiles. A float in the reserve tank turned the pump off and on.

The twins did a brisk egg business across several counties. But they were more interested in inventing things than producing eggs. Their father worked as a field man for a vegetable canning firm. In his work he had seen the need for an efficient snap bean picker. He suggested to the boys that they might try to invent one.

Bruce and Bernard were 15 then, and thinking about how they might get a college education. So they went to work devising a bean picker. They had a working model completed in three months. The two-row picker they finally developed was so simple and efficient that it was immediately and extensively adopted by the canning industry.

The machine proved capable of picking from one to five tons of beans per hour, depending on field run. Twenty hand pickers, working at top speed, can pick about a ton of beans per day. It is estimated that the Paulson picker does the work of 100 hand pickers and reduces the cost of picking from three to one-half cent per pound.

Area businessmen were impressed by the inventive genius of the Paulson twins. They backed that impression with capital, and in 1958 Paulson Brothers Industries, Inc., was formed. In the following year the company moved into quarters provided at Clear Lake, Wisconsin, by the industrial development corporation of that town.

The firm's marketing setup now covers the United States, Ontario and Quebec, New South Wales, and Australia. Rights to the bean picker in England are being negotiated.

The twins have taken no time to rest on their laurels. Last fall the boys completed a four-row picker which was put to successful tests near Almena, Wisconsin. Both pickers can be used for black-eyed peas, lima beans, and cherry peppers, also.

Bruce and Bernard are now doing experimental work on a "cluster breaker" to be used in canneries to break bean clusters. The device separates the bean strings and rejects the stems in the same operation.

A chiller to prepare beans, peas, and other produce for refrigerated transportation is on the drawing board.

Bruce and Bernard have just started to attend Stout State College at Menomonie, Wisconsin. Up to now, they have been too busy with the details of the industrial complex they have created. But, no doubt about it—they've found how to finance their education. Now they just need the time.

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1962 . . . Centennial Year for USDA and the Morrill Act

A birthday marking 100 years of progress and service to agriculture.

GREAT, great grandfather would never have believed it—what has happened in American agriculture in 100 years. There isn't another success story like it.

It was on May 15, 1862, during the Civil War, when President Lincoln signed a bill which created the United States Department of Agriculture. Forty-eight days later, he signed the Morrill Land Grant Act which was the beginning of our present-day agricultural colleges and universities.

Today, farmers have the tools and know-how to produce food abundantly and efficiently—even too abundantly. Much of this capacity was brought about by USDA and Land-Grant college workers.

As we observe the 100th birthday of these two strong arms of agriculture we note changes that seem to know no end. We look at progress that makes it possible for 90 percent of our people to have no worries about enough food, even though they do not farm.

Take another look at the cover on this issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*. Compare what you see with the picture on this page of a boy and his father plowing with a team of oxen. Progress? You bet! This is but one example of what has happened in mechanization alone.

And how farm animals have changed! Our principal grass-fed beef producer of the 1800's was a rangy, Longhorn steer. He's long since been replaced by smooth, blocky animals that yield a high percent of desirable cuts of meat. And most cattle now are fattened in a feedlot.

A hundred years ago, many of our swine went to market weighing more than 400 pounds. Emphasis was on fat because lard was in demand for high energy diets. Today's ideal hog goes to market weighing 200 pounds, most of which is lean pork preferred by consumers.

Other changes have been countless since Lincoln brought into reality a dream that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had had before 1862. History reveals both knew how to farm and looked to a day when their own agricultural competence would be the property of every farmer.

Other significant dates include February 9, 1889, when the USDA was raised to a Cabinet level. Commissioner Colman was appointed the first Secretary of Agriculture. By the turn of the century, the Department was tremendously expanded and it has continued to grow. There has been terrific growth in our Land Grant colleges and universities, too.

Where does vocational agriculture fit into the picture? It came along in 1917 when federally-aided courses were approved under the National Vocational Education (Smith-Hughes) Act. But this program is administered under a different branch of government—the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Yes, great, great grandfather would have difficulty understanding all that's happened. But he wouldn't be completely alone. Actually, few people know that farming—

Employs 7.1 million workers—more than the combined employment in transportation, public ultilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Spends 25 to 26 billion dollars annually for goods and services to produce crops and livestock, and another 15 billion dollars a year for the same things that city people buy—food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products and services.

Creates so much employment that four out of every ten jobs in private employment are related to agriculture.

The story of American agriculture is a story of accomplishments—of thousands of them. Can we continue to forge ahead and meet the huge population quotas expected by, say, 1975? Considering progress so far, we can be confident that food and fiber are in good hands for the next hundred years, authorities suggest. Maybe your own great, great grandchildren will some day ponder over what has happened since 1962.

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Keith Simmons
Pacific Region

Darryl Eastvold
Central

Randall McCutcheon
North Atlantic

James Prewitt
Southern

Your national vice-presidents have a dozen years of combined experience as FFA officers behind them—plus some good farming programs.

OFFERED A CHANCE to be a national FFA officer, almost any Future Farmer would drop his textbooks or plow lever and turn attention to spotlights, travel, and meetings with famous people.

But there's more to it than that. There are long hours of hard work, too, and the pace sometimes can be fast. This is where a good grounding in FFA leadership, as well as education and familiarity with farming, comes in.

Your 1961-62 national officers have that kind of background. The vice presidents, for example, served a total of twelve years as officers in chapter, district, and state posts before applying for their American Farmer Degrees, and subsequently being named to their present posts.

Here's a closer look at this year's vice-presidents — Darryl Eastvold, 19, Mayville, North Dakota; Randall McCutcheon, 19, Reedy, West Virginia; James Prewitt, 21, Kirbyville, Texas; and Keith Simmons, 19, Enterprise, Oregon:

Darryl, with a smile and an accent that reveals his Scandinavian heritage, has participated in 32 kinds of leadership and cooperative activities sponsored by the FFA. You can probably name many of them, but a few are creed contest, state and national conventions, TV and radio programs, and setting up a fertilizer demonstration plot.

Outside the FFA, he has worked as a disc jockey at radio station KDSC in North Dakota, was a high school class and 4-H leader, and is continuing leadership activities at North Dakota State University. He is majoring in agricultural education and animal husbandry. "I'd like to teach vocational agriculture and farm, too," says Darryl.

He rents his father's farm (606 acres) and produces about 500 acres of wheat, barley, oats, and flax. "I get one-third and Dad gets two-thirds," he explains. They share expenses, but Darryl has full managerial control. His livestock includes 100 Hampshire ewes, and swine are fed in summer. "I'll go to year 'round farrowing when I return to the farm, and I also want a good-sized beef feeding program," he speculates. A conservation farmer, he's planted lots of trees in addition to other improvement practices.

Randall, a professional sheepshearer, has a long FFA leadership record, too, and has participated in 14 kinds of leadership in school and community activities other than FFA. As you might expect, many of these deal with sheep.

Parliamentary procedure on federation, district and state levels, gets nine checks behind Randy's name. He will have a lot more experience by the time this year's National FFA Convention is completed.

An animal science major at West Virginia University, Randy farms in partnership with his brother, Durward McCutcheon, on a 432-acre place left by their father, who died in 1951. They share returns equally and provide for their mother under a written business agreement. Among livestock are 29 beef

Teacher and parents have been a big help to Darryl, whose farm operation includes about 500 acres of crops.

STATIONED by the PLOW

If James and his younger brother have extra visitors at a certain time late in the summer, this may be the reason.

By
John Russell

cattle and 38 sheep. A 10-acre orchard also can be found on the farm.

Jim is the oldest of the vice-presidents. He speaks with the maturity of a veteran orator, however, at home on the farm, you might mistake him for a teenage brother. He is second youngest of four children. Their home is a 173-acre farm where 75 head of Brahma cattle are the specialty. Jim has 25 head. He also grows five acres of Black Diamond watermelons (yum!) and the family has 25 acres of pine timber.

The Prewitts also lease 500 acres of grazing land. The Brahmas are grassed and then are fed out on the farm. Packers buy them at 700 to 800 pounds. Formerly, sugar cane was in the program, but was dropped, partly because of trouble with worms. It was through a cane mill accident that Jim suffered the loss of an arm. Mr. Prewitt operates a feed business, leaving much of the farming to the boys.

Capping off chapter and state leadership roles, Jim served as state president of the big 36,000-member Lone Star Association of FFA. It's the biggest state group in the Union. Like Darryl, he plans to continue work with farm youth after college by teaching vo-ag. He is a student at Sam Houston State College, and also wants to farm as well as teach.

Keith is the only non-collegian. But a degree at Oregon State University is in mind when FFA responsibilities and ranching duties will permit. "I believe college is as important in farming today as in anything else," he claims.

With 39 FFA leadership and cooperative activities to his credit, Keith shares in the management of an 11,000-acre family operation. He also has his own 172-acre ranch and operates 960 acres of grazing land. He owns 200 registered Suffolk sheep, but wants 500; owns 78 Angus cattle, but wants 100.

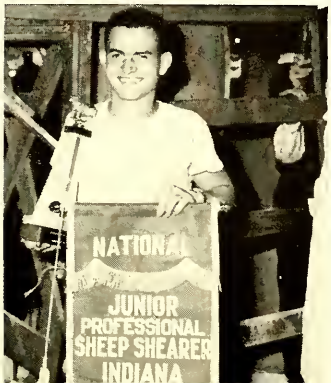
"During 1954-55-56, I worked 2,340 hours in summer and on weekends, for my parents, to earn $3,475," Keith relates. "With this money I purchased 10 cows, 5 heifers, and a bull. That's how I got my start in the FFA."

He expanded rapidly in farming, and leadership as well, last year traveling 35,000 miles as a state FFA vice-president. He was named Oregon's State Star Farmer in 1960.

Yes, there is a lot to becoming a national vice-president of the FFA. But by getting an early start and working hard, a Future Farmer can do it! Here are four who did!

◆◆◆

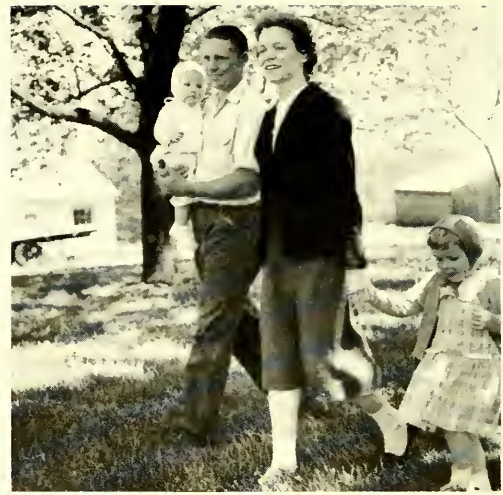
An expert at sheep shearing, Randall has made this a major part of his farming program. He wins honors, too!



Beautiful mountains are the backdrop for Keith's Imnaha Ranch, which is part of a larger family ranching operation.

Determination did it . . .

for this former FFA member who built a successful farming operation from the ground up in six years.



Farm life is what Herschel and Shirley Fike wanted and it is the kind they now enjoy. Hopes, hard work, loans and neighbors—all have had a part in their young operation.

By Jerry N. Gass

MANY WILL shake their heads. No, they say, unless you can arrange a partnership with a relative or have a lot of money behind you, you can't make it in farming today. Too much hard work for too little profit! Too great a challenge!

But, Herschel Fike did it. He accepted the challenge and met it. Now only 28, this Boones Mill, Virginia, farmer began half-a-dozen years ago, armed only with faith and determination. He's built the second best dairy herd in the Old Dominion, based on Dairy Herd Improvement Association records. His cows have averaged up to 15,405 pounds of milk and 564 pounds of butterfat.

The yen to farm had its birth in high school vo-ag and FFA work at Boones Mill, a little hamlet in the Blue Ridge Mountains, south of Roanoke. This desire was nurtured and grew to maturity while Herschel worked as a DHIA tester.

Though there was no doubt in Herschel's mind what he wanted to do, there were doubts that he could accomplish his goal. There were obstacles. Son of a Brethren minister, he had raised a few animals as vo-ag and 4-H projects, but he had never lived on a real farm.

Herschel took a teaching job in a one-room school when fresh from high school. A year later, he entered Bridgewater College for two years' study for the ministry. Then he became a DHIA tester.

A dairyman for whom he tested mentioned a nearby farm that could be bought. Each month when Herschel came to collect samples, the dairyman would mention that farm. It was a rainy day in 1955, when he went to see the owner.

Impressed by the young man's sincerity, the owner offered the place for one-third down and the balance at only four percent interest. Shirley, Herschel's fiance, thought she would like the farm, too. So Herschel borrowed enough for the down payment, married Shirley, and they moved to the farm.

The bridegroom held onto his testing job while he began building up the 93 acres of hilly land. He owned a few cows, started as 4-H or vo-ag enterprises, which he had rented out until he found his farm. Then, he turned to Grade C milk production and eggs from 550 layers.

Herschel's days began at 2:45 a.m., when he would get up to feed and milk. Then he would leave for someone else's farm to take morning samples. Home by around noon, he would tackle other chores for a couple of hours, feed and milk, and be off for another farm for the afternoon milking.

Despite the workload, things were going well for the Fikes until July 4, 1957. Then their barn burned. "The barn, itself, wasn't a big loss," Herschel said, "but we also lost the tractor and trailer, 1,000 bales of hay, and a heifer calf."

Undaunted, the young farmer applied for an FHA loan to build a new barn and milking parlor. The committee knew Herschel and Shirley were deep in debt, but they finally gave their approval. It was a vote of confidence in a hard-working and dependable young couple.

Neighbors renting corn land from Herschel also gave him more than his share of ensilage. Others contributed hay. Not a single bale had to be bought. Two Brethren churches raised funds for a new tractor. "World's best neighbors!" says Herschel.

The new pole-type barn and concrete block, three-stall milking parlor and milk house opened up the way for Grade A in March of 1959. Two months earlier Herschel had sold the last of his hens. Then he resigned as DHIA tester to devote full time to the growing dairy. How well he has spent that time shows in the production records. There are about 25 cows in the herd now.

Herschel maintains that the biggest difference in herds is the way that they're fed. He gives cows at least a pound of 16 percent dairy feed for each 3.5 pounds of milk they give, plus liberal amounts of corn silage and free-choice hay.

Just as he feeds his animals well, he fertilizes his crops amply, also taking advantage of cover crops. With 15 acres corn and 17 acres alfalfa, the farm supplies all its own forage needs.

Though busy building his dairy, Herschel assumes a position of leadership in the neighborhood. He is chairman of the board of the 110-year-old Brick Church of the Brethren. He and Shirley team up to teach the Sunday junior high school class. Shirley also directs the choir and serves as chairman of the Evangelism and Missions Commission.

Herschel's current debt is large, but he has faith in his Master and in his own ability. He is proof that if you have the desire and the determination to farm, you can still start from scratch.

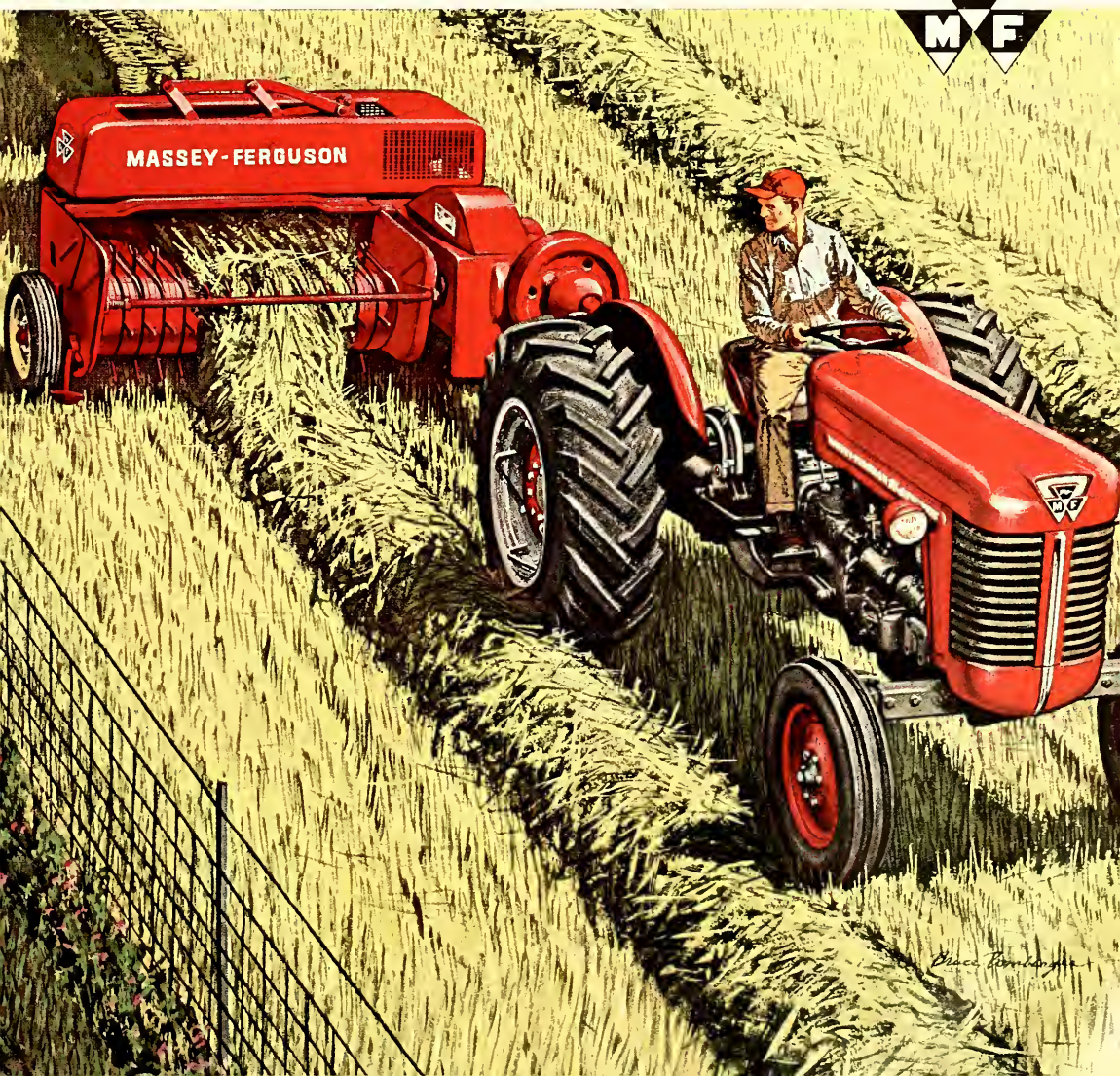
◆◆◆

FIRST

and still the only baler that needs no daily greasing!

This is the baler that's first choice of farmers who have no time to waste . . . the unique MASSEY-FERGUSON 10 BALER. It has big capacity to get the job done fast. Gentle action to save the leaves. But the big difference is its longer lasting factory-sealed bearings throughout, that end the messy, time-consuming daily greasing chore. Result: You're in the field far sooner and work non-stop . . . get more bales for every precious day of good haying weather. The MF 10 Baler is one good example of how Massey-Ferguson engineering can make haying more profitable for you. You'll find this kind of advanced engineering in Massey-Ferguson's complete hay tool line!

For more, turn the page



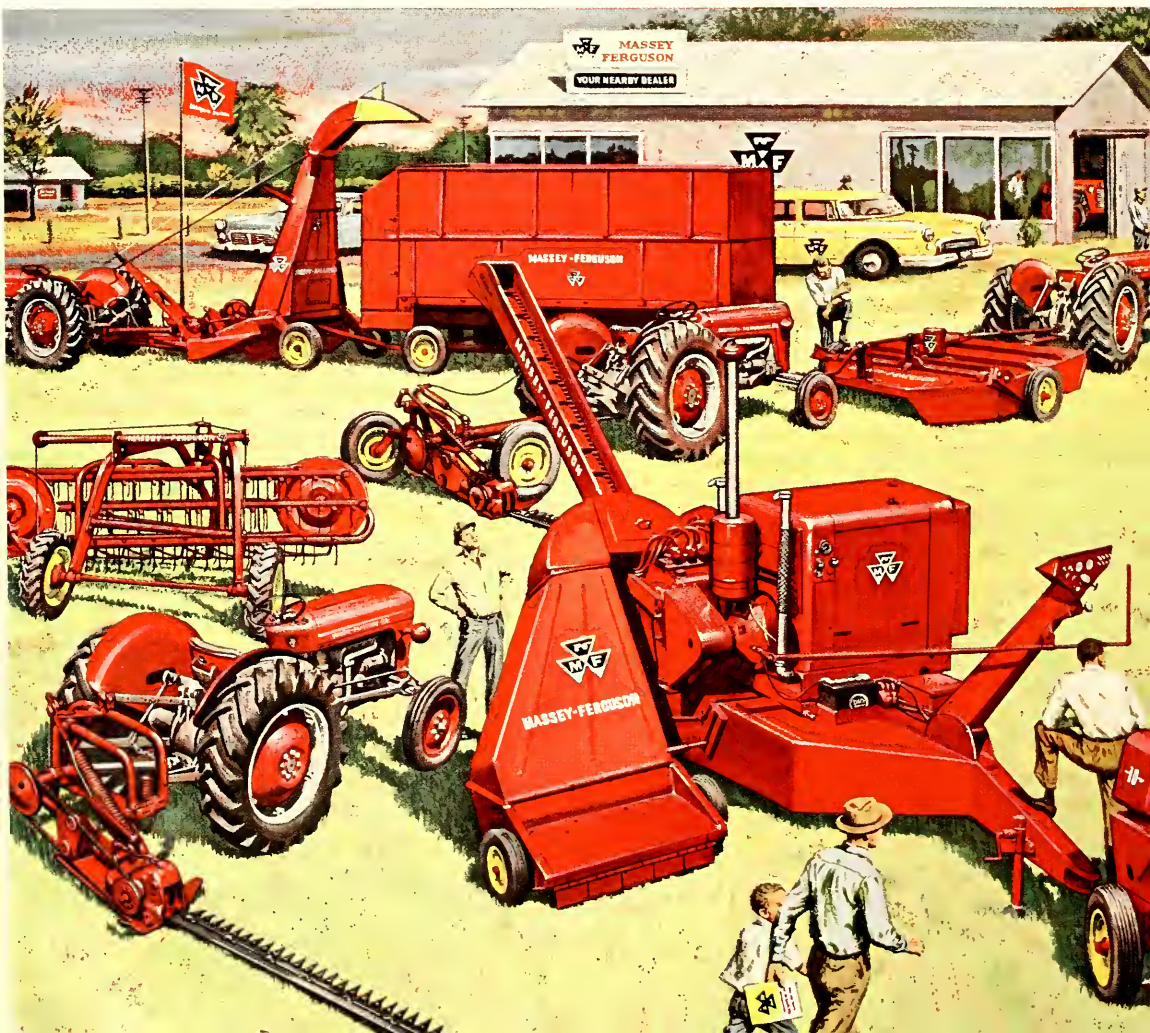
Below, you see the best reasons yet why your Massey-Ferguson Dealer's store need be your only stop when you shop for hay tools this Spring. Take a look at the wider-than-ever choice he now offers you!

Notice first another Massey-Ferguson "first": that big machine just to the left of the famous MF 10 Baler down front. It's 1962's biggest hay-making news: the revolutionary new Massey-Ferguson 48 Hay Packer. In the field and on-the-go, it compresses hay into small, bite-size hay wafers . . . the new, modern form of "packaged" hay that marks a giant step forward toward a *fully automated* system of hay harvesting, handling and feeding. Keep the new MF 48 Hay Packer in mind. In many areas it's going to do for hay handling what the Massey-Ferguson pioneered self-propelled combine has done to save manpower in grain harvesting—and more!

Need a new mower? Your M-F Dealer has the most advanced mowers in the business! The famous whisper-quiet, no-pitman MF 31 Dyna-Balance Mower you can rear-mount to your tractor in less than 60 seconds. The minute-mount MF 32 with improved pitman drive. The side-mounted MF 135 Dyna-Balance Mower that's ideal for roadside work. Or pull-type mowers—the pitmanless MF 51 Dyna-Balance Mower . . . or the low-cost MF 52 with a new, improved pitman drive. All with features that save you work and time!

How about a forage harvester? The versatile flail-type MF Super 60 is on the go the year 'round on dozens of jobs. It cuts grass, shreds stalks, chops green silage, mulches stubble. And easily converts to hay cutter, conditioner

And **NOW** it's *MASSEY-FERGUSON*



and windrower; or to a row crop chopper, or feed grinder!

M-F rakes are world famous! Massey-Ferguson pioneered the first offset reel side rakes, and engineers them to *stay* the best—speedy on the job, yet gentle with the hay. They move the hay only half the distance, to save the protein-rich leaves. Shop them all: the 3-point-hitch mounted models with PTO drive, the 7-ft. MF 20 and 8-ft. MF 25 . . . and the pull-type 8-ft. MF 36. All with exclusive 6-bar reel, or with low-cost 4- and 5-bar reels.

Don't miss the balers . . . the family farm size MF No. 3 and the big-capacity MF 10. These are the *only* balers that need no daily greasing . . . save you hours and all the mess!

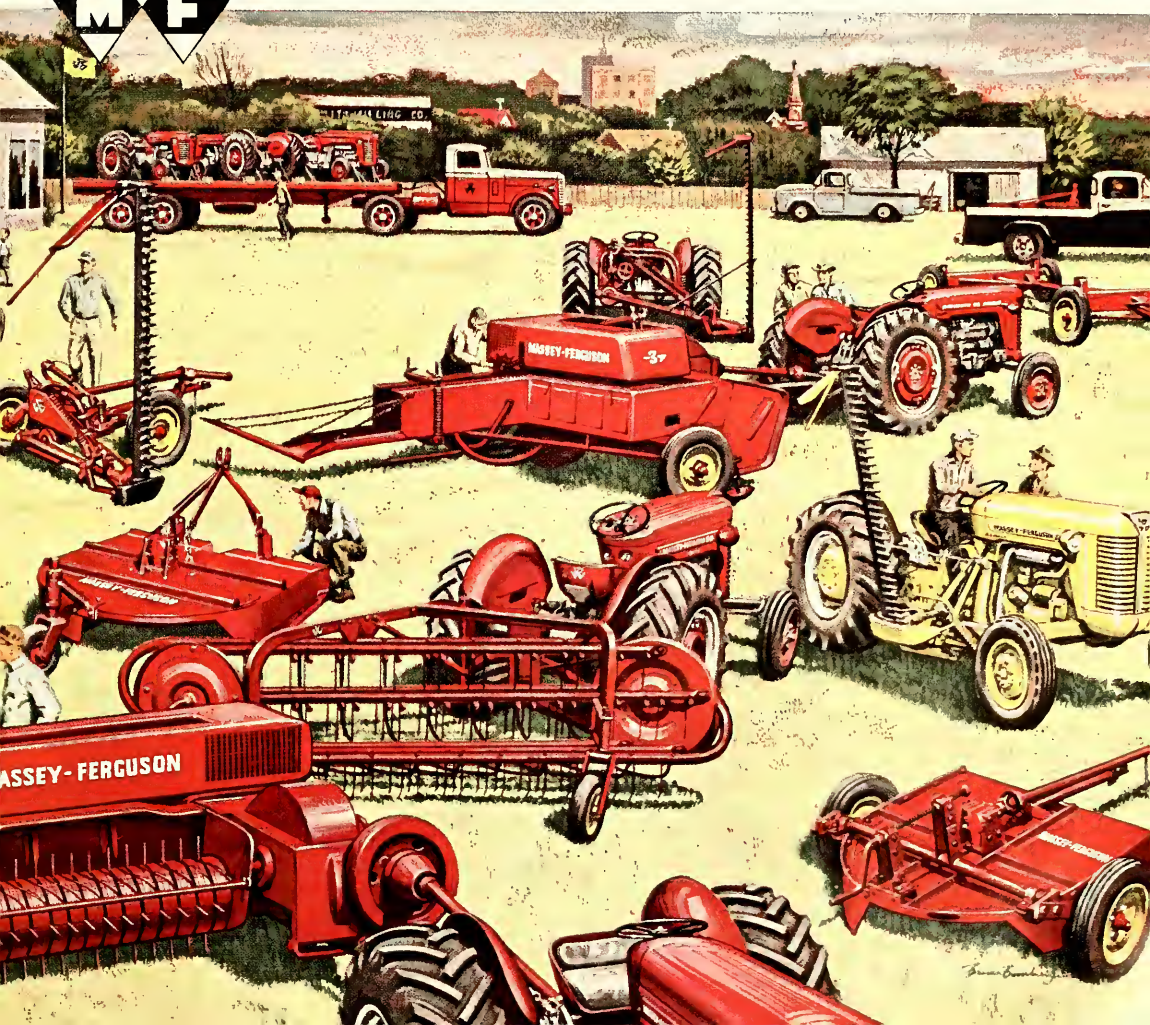
Notice the heavy-duty Rotary Cutters . . . five models with dozens of uses around the farm. There's the 60-in. cut MF 60, mounted or pull-type . . . the 66-in. cut MF 65, also mounted or pull-type . . . and the giant pull-type MF 84 with 84-in. cut that's sized and built to take the toughest materials!

Wagons too—the best you can buy! Take the Massey-Ferguson PTO Self-Unloading Wagons. You get: extra big 405-cu.-ft. level load capacity; extra heavy duty, all steel construction; extra fast PTO drive unloading, with variable conveyer speed. Choose from two models: the MF 51 BF Bunk Feeder Wagon with PTO side unloading; or the MF 51B Forage Wagon with PTO rear unloading and automatic end gate. And the MF all purpose, all steel Farm Wagons—the 4-ton MF No. 5 and the 5-ton MF No. 6.

Visit your MF Dealer! See first hand why Massey-Ferguson is way out front in Hay Tools this year.

Look, Compare . . . ***MASSEY-FERGUSON*** *World's Largest Manufacturer of Tractors and SP Combines*

for all your hay tool needs!



Higher Corn Yields

. . . For More Profit

Here are some of the surest ways to make every acre of your corn land do its best.

By John Russell

Harvest results in FFA test plots show that it pays to "plan before planting."

EVER SINCE Lamar Ratliff of Baldwyn, Mississippi, became the first—and so far the only—person to harvest over 300 bushels of corn from a single acre, farmers have been shooting for the moon, so to speak.

Whether or not you try to break that record, higher corn yields probably will help you earn more dollars from your corn field. Ask yourself, "Is every acre of my corn ground doing its absolute best?"

The following check list should help you "plan before you plant" in order to get higher profits:

Equipment

Is your planter in good shape? Good stands are important. And once you are in the field, you'll want to keep going. Try a dry run. Also check to see that fertilizer, insecticide, and herbicide attachments are working properly.

Fertility

Study the table given on page 42. It gives the plant nutrients required by a corn crop. Note you can count on a requirement of about a pound of nitrogen for every bushel of corn raised. A soil test is an absolute necessity if large amounts of fertilizer are used. (Barnyard manure should be considered, too.) Limestone may also be needed. Use of 300 pounds of 8-16-16 in the row helped the Arcanum, Ohio, FFA Chapter get a 240.47-bushel yield last year. There also was a heavy carry-over of plant food from previous years to meet additional fertility needs.

Seed

Today you have the best-yielding hybrids in history. In some states up to 100 percent of the seed planted is hybrid. Pick the kind that is best adapted to your area and needs. Many of the new hybrids can be profitably planted at rates up to 25,000 kernels per acre. Some also have bred-in resistance to insects, diseases, and special qualities to help meet picking or combining problems.

Planting

You can probably plant thicker now

(Continued on Page 42)

Planting corn in wheel tracks—one form of the rapidly growing practice of "minimum tillage"—can increase yields from 5 to 15 percent. Right: This Corn Belt Future Farmer uses irrigation to get over 100 bushels per acre.

Discoveries in chemistry that help you farm better

At last you can really stop bindweed and many other deep-rooted perennials. Spraying them with new Du Pont Trysben® 200 weed killer does the job economically and efficiently, stops them from taking over valuable cropland.

How to get at the root of the bindweed problem

Weeds are our most expensive crop, and one of the worst is bindweed, often called morning glory, creeping jenny or possession vine. Its deep and extensive root system makes it extremely difficult to control. But at last bindweed has a master: Du Pont "Trysben" 200 weed killer.

ATTACKS TWO WAYS: "Trysben" 200 works through the roots and the leaves. And you can apply it almost any time of the year—spring, summer or fall. Chemically, "Trysben" 200 is a trichlorobenzoic acid compound. It's a concentrated liquid, ready to dilute with water. And it's non-flammable and low in toxicity to humans and animals.

TOUGH ON OTHER PERENNIALS, TOO: This new weed killer is effective on other hard-to-kill perennials: Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, bur ragweed, leafy spurge, blueweed and climbing milkweed. It also does the job on a wide variety of broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vines. One spraying of "Trysben" 200 will usually prevent any of them from taking over.

As versatile as this new weed killer is, its prime target is tough, perennial, noxious weeds, of which the toughest is bindweed. The next time you want to get at the root of the bindweed problem, try "Trysben" 200, another example of discoveries in chemistry to help you farm better.

On all chemicals follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Better Things for Better Living . . . *through Chemistry*

CHEMICALS FOR AGRICULTURE

Higher Corn Yields

(Continued from Page 40)

that heavier fertilizer treatment, insecticides, weedicides, and, in many cases, irrigation are used. Recommendations of some 20 experiment stations show an extreme range of from 5,000 to 7,000 plants per acre in Colorado dryland to 25,000 on irrigated land in Oregon. In general, 16,000 to 18,000 are recommended for productive Corn Belt soils or for irrigated sections. Allow more kernels per acre in order to get the desired plant count. Watch planting depth and tractor speed, too.

Soil Insecticide

Use of such things as Aldrin or Heptachlor can insure a healthy root system—the foundation for a good crop. Costs in some areas are $1.50 to $2.25 an acre, and the additional yield can usually be counted on to more than pay the bill. Heptachlor, for example, helped the Tiskilwa, Illinois, FFA Chapter get a 223.49-bushel yield in 1961.

Weed Control

Much progress has been made in developing chemicals for weed control.

Requirements to Produce a 100-Bushel Corn Crop

CROP UNITS	Pounds Required		
	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid P_2O_5	Potash K_2O
100 bu. grain	95	38	25
3 tons stover	57	18	82
TOTAL	152	56	107

Some of the newer ones are Atrazine, Randox, Randox T, and Simazine. You'll want to compare them with the old standby, 2, 4-D. Or, perhaps you prefer to stick with cultivation. Melvin Kincaid, a Stet, Missouri, FFA corn champ last year, cultivated twice, then used a garden tiller when his corn was too high to field-cultivate. His whopping yield: 258 bushels per acre.

Minimum Tillage

This is something you hear more and more about. It's now the goal of every good corn grower. Minimum tillage simply means tilling no more than necessary. It saves money, soil, and time because you make fewer trips across the field. Two methods are "wheel track" planting and "strip tilling."

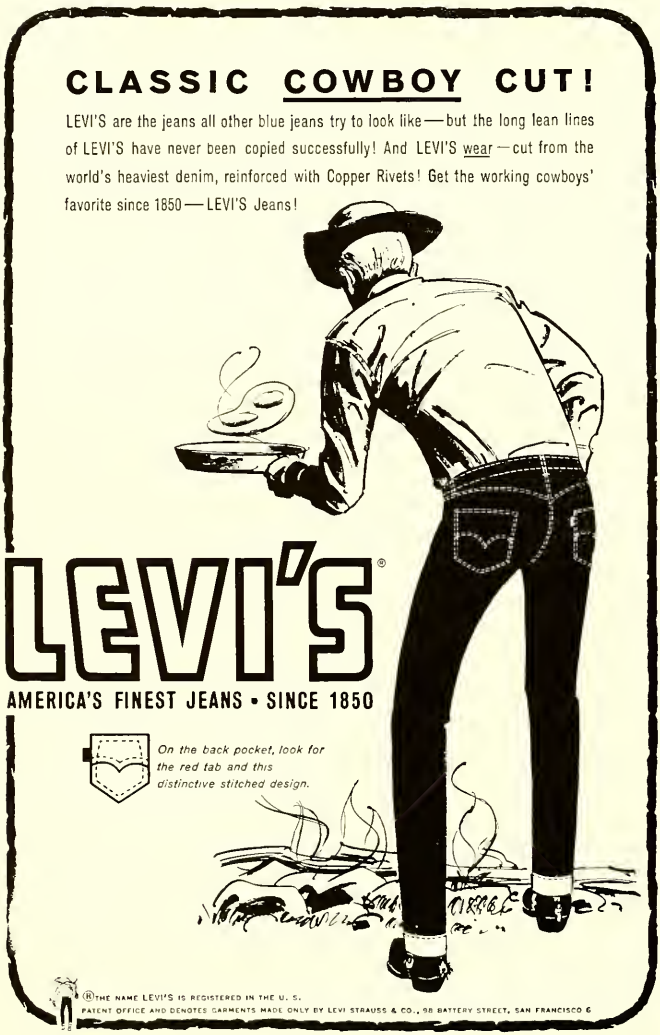
In "wheel track" planting, corn is planted in the firmed soil of the wheel track. In "strip tilling," planters follow small tilling implements mounted on the front of the tractor. Corn is planted in narrow strips of prepared soil. You plow and plant in one operation. Rough soil between the rows is less friendly to weeds, as well as less likely to erode.

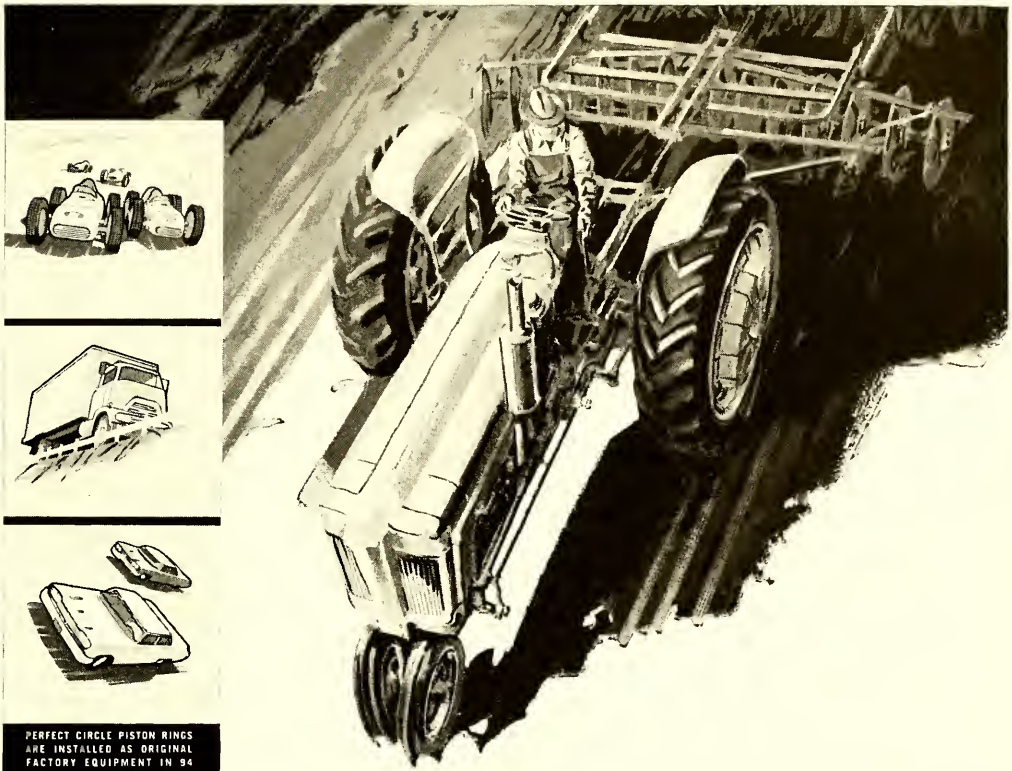
Irrigation

If you have water, and are set up to irrigate, you have added assurance of a good yield. This will have a bearing on planting and fertilizing rates. You'll also want to choose your seed accordingly.

Continuous Corn

With current fertility programs, chemicals and newer techniques, you now can grow corn year after year on the same land without wearing the soil down. But remember to put back as much or more than you take out. The "Ratliff acre," which produced 304 bushels of corn in 1955, has been in corn ten years. Last year it produced another big yield—283 bushels.


CLASSIC COWBOY CUT!
LEVI'S are the jeans all other blue jeans try to look like—but the long lean lines of LEVI'S have never been copied successfully! And LEVI'S wear—cut from the world's heaviest denim, reinforced with Copper Rivets! Get the working cowboys' favorite since 1850—LEVI'S Jeans!
LEVI'S®
AMERICA'S FINEST JEANS • SINCE 1850
On the back pocket, look for the red tab and this distinctive stitched design.
®THE NAME LEVI'S IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE AND DENOTES GARMENTS MADE ONLY BY LEVI STRAUSS & CO., 98 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 6



PERFECT CIRCLE PISTON RINGS ARE INSTALLED AS ORIGINAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT IN 94 BRANDS OF VEHICLES AND ENGINES

WHY THE "PROS" PREFER PERFECT CIRCLE PISTON RINGS

No other piston rings—and few products of any kind—are made with greater care and precision than Perfect Circles.

Each ring set is custom engineered to the engine. Radial pressures are held within exacting limits to assure compression seal and positive oil control. Special alloys are chosen for their ability to resist heat, corrosion, wear and fatigue. The extra-thick, solid chrome plating is finished with watchmaking precision to assure truest fit and eliminate tedious break-in.

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To restore like-new power and oil control to your engine, see your Doctor of Motors—your skilled mechanic. He'll respect your judgment when you ask for Perfect Circle—the rings preferred by so many leading vehicle and engine manufacturers, race drivers, fleet operators and mechanics.

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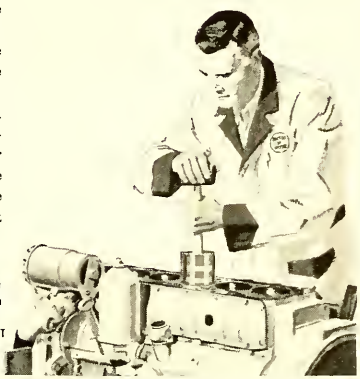
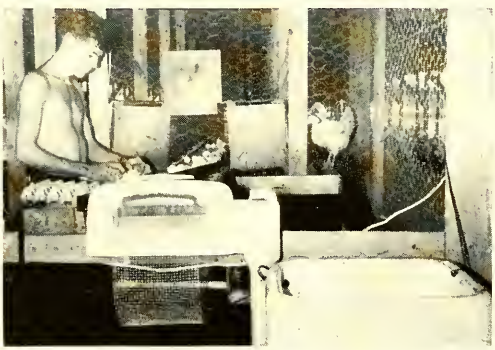


THE DOCTOR OF MOTORS Skilled mechanics the world over prefer and install Perfect Circle piston rings

photo roundup

"Pigs for Peace" project in Indiana gets FFA recognition for a radio man from James D. Howell, state president.

Fallout shelter modeled after a real one was top education exhibit at fair in Puyallup, Washington. Members of Kent-Meridian FFA were the builders.

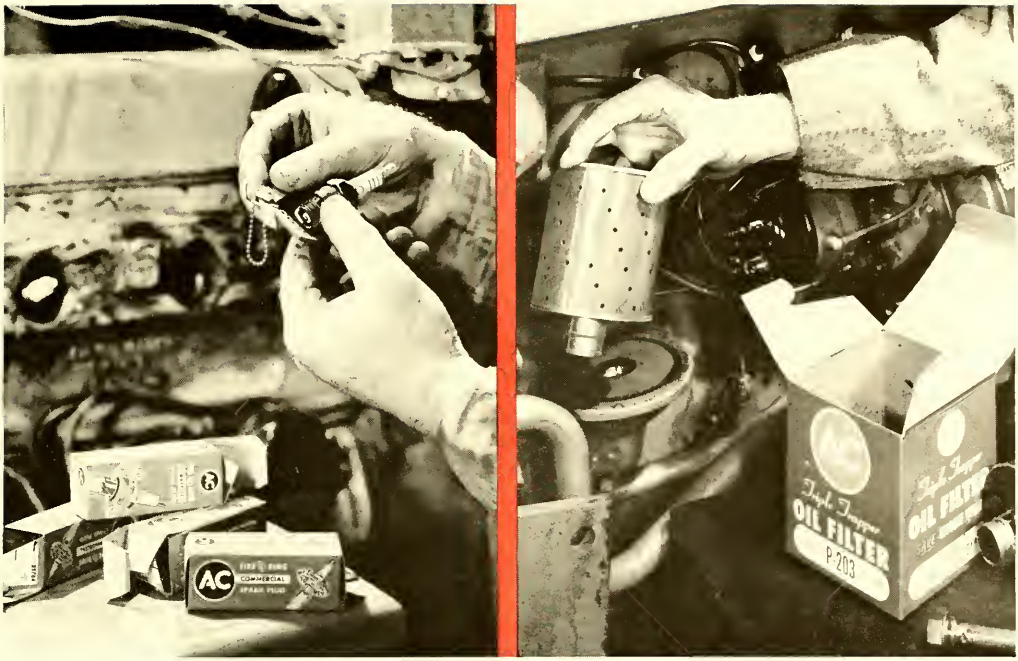


New twist for automation! A wringer washer provides power for egg gathering belt on G & W Farms, Fruitville, Florida.

Holgate, Ohio, Future Farmers built a grain dryer in vo-ag shop work and dried corn with 30.5 moisture down to 18.9.

Downey High School FFA members at Modesto, California, sell shares of stock in a sheep corporation. They believe that pooling funds and resources pays off in greater efficiency.

A safety demonstration by the Mansfield, Pennsylvania, FFA Chapter featured farm pond safety posts they constructed from plans for a mailbox stand and Red Cross information.



SPRING TONIC for TRACTOR POWER!

For reliable power in the heavy working days ahead, your tractor needs the "Spring Tonic" of a new set of AC Fire-Ring Spark Plugs and o new AC Oil Filter.

New AC Fire-Rings are the first step toward the sure starts, full power and maximum operating economy you'll need from your tractor this season. All AC Spark Plugs feature the famous Buttress Top insulator to resist flashover misfiring for all-weather reliability. Every AC, too, features pressurized, heat-fused inner seals and massive Isovolt electrodes for longer prime spark plug life.

Springtime is clean-up time, too, ond the best way to clean up your tractor engine for the work ahead is to install a new AC Triple-Trapper Oil Filter.

AC Oil Filters remove the dust and grit that contominate your oil and cause rapid wear of engine parts. With AC, you get the finest in engine protection through top quality, uniform filtering materials. Give your tractor the best in filtering action by instolling an AC Oil Filter.

For your tractor's "Spring Tonic," specify AC Fire-Ring Spark Plugs and an AC Oil Filter.

spring tonic
you get ACtion with AC **OIL FILTERS AND FIRE-RING SPARK PLUGS**

AC SPARK PLUG ✿ THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

TALONS IN THE NIGHT

Fiction by
Russell Laman

A BRILLIANT harvest moon made the rural landscape eerie with misty whiteness. Splotches of shadow seemed even more ghostly in their lack of motion. The chickens felt it! Up in the treetops where they were roosting, they made plaintive little sounds to one another. They clutched tighter to their perches.

On his flight from the big, hollow oak that evening, the Great Horned owl, too, was uneasy. Some instinct told him a hard winter was ahead.

Previous visits had marked Horney's goal. There were the silent buildings and the huge tree beside the farmhouse—with rows of chickens along the branches. These were objects that stood out sharp and clear to his large pupils.

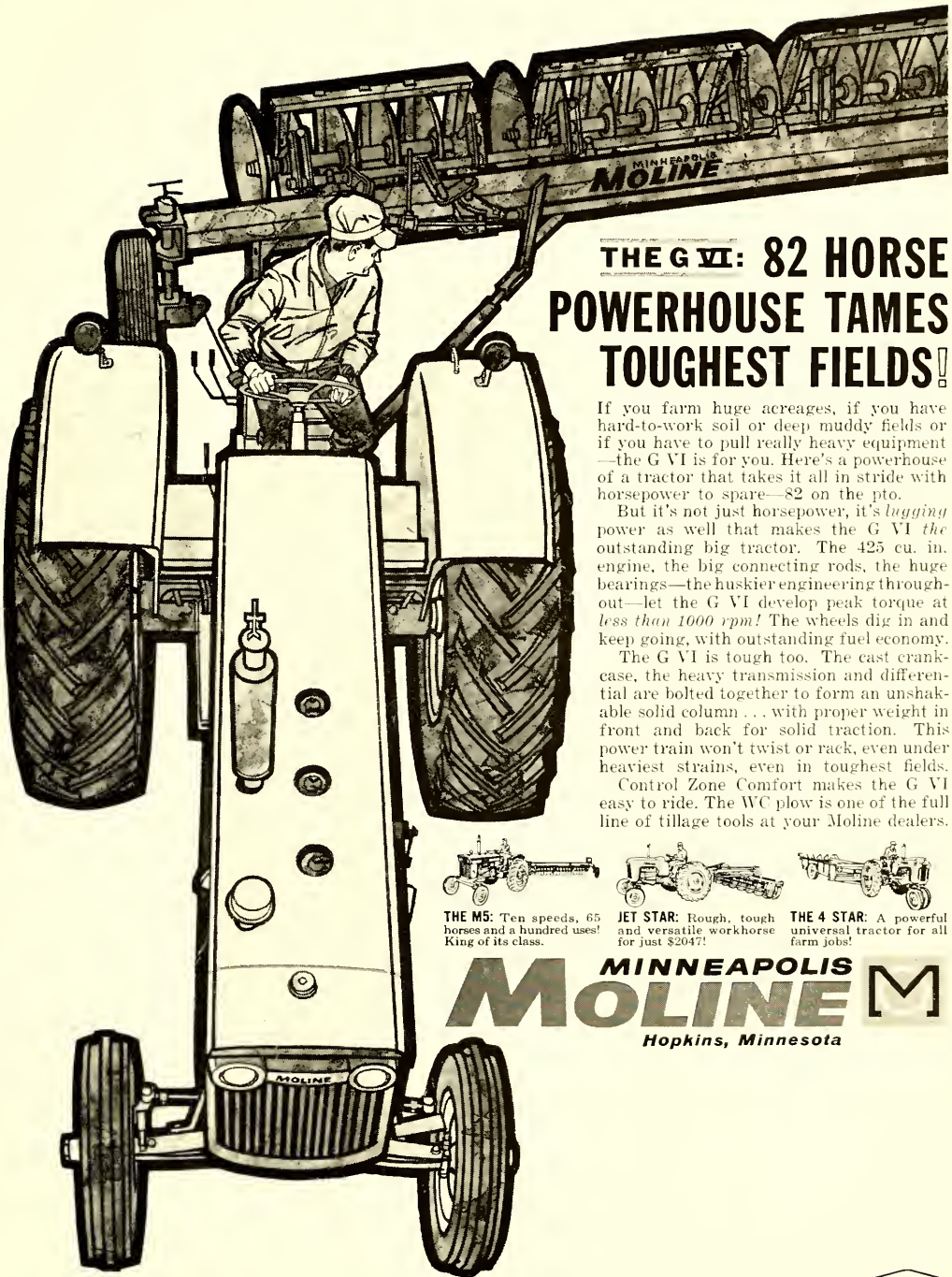
Gliding down over the garage and across the garden, he floated to the combe of the granary roof. He sat there for a moment, bringing his big, fixed eyes to bear on every object. Close before him a barn door creaked, moved by a faint breeze. He watched for any sign of danger. Suddenly a dog barked. The intruder straightened up; he must be quick. With great wings opened, he was mounting. His shape, formless and magnified by the gloom, hung like a huge umbrella, then swooped down on the paralyzed huddle in the walnut tree.

The awkward floundering of chickens among the branches was drowned by the clamor of startled guineas exploding in every direction. Horney tightened his grip on a young pullet, lifted it struggling beneath the feathered flapping of his wings.

A blinding flash came at the open window. The owl rocked. Only the nearness of the muzzle had saved him, for the charge from a shotgun had not the range in which to spread. The frenzied beating of his wings and the release of his heavy victim shot the owl upward, and he was gone.

Thereafter, Horney avoided the farm grove. But his unreasoning dread of

(Continued on Page 48)



THE G VI: 82 HORSE POWERHOUSE TAMES TOUGHEST FIELDS!

If you farm huge acreages, if you have hard-to-work soil or deep muddy fields or if you have to pull really heavy equipment —the G VI is for you. Here's a powerhouse of a tractor that takes it all in stride with horsepower to spare—82 on the pto.

But it's not just horsepower, it's *lugging* power as well that makes the G VI *the* outstanding big tractor. The 425 cu. in. engine, the big connecting rods, the huge bearings—the huskier engineering throughout—let the G VI develop peak torque at *less than 1000 rpm!* The wheels dig in and keep going, with outstanding fuel economy.

The G VI is tough too. The cast crankcase, the heavy transmission and differential are bolted together to form an unshakable solid column . . . with proper weight in front and back for solid traction. This power train won't twist or rack, even under heaviest strains, even in toughest fields.

Control Zone Comfort makes the G VI easy to ride. The WC plow is one of the full line of tillage tools at your Moline dealers.

THE M5: Ten speeds, 65 horses and a hundred uses! King of its class.

JET STAR: Rough, tough and versatile workhorse for just $2047!

THE 4 STAR: A powerful universal tractor for all farm jobs!

MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE

Hopkins, Minnesota

Convenient payments to suit your needs through GENERAL ELECTRIC CREDIT CORPORATION

TALONS IN THE NIGHT

(Continued from Page 46)

coming blizzards drove him hard in other directions. Rabbits and ducks remained sizable quarry. He never went hungry, but night-long efforts used much of the energy he would have hoarded as fat. Cold weather overtook him still unprepared.

It came with a snow. At first the blanket exactly fitted his habits. The biting wind which brought the flakes gave them a powdery texture which prevented their lodging anywhere but on the ground. With the canopy of dark branches above as background for his brown feathers, and the white layer below to expose his prey, his talons did deadly work.

For a week he remained the scourge of groves and wooded streams. Then southeast winds brought a warm, wet snow that ended in a norther. The third day, the clouds broke and the sky cleared. A polar air mass continued moving in.

Horney remained within shelter of his hollow limb as long as possible, waiting for the thaw which did not come. At last hunger forced him to hunt.

Under another full moon, he swung off his perch into the frosty silence. But tonight was the rabbits' turn to laugh. Contrast of his dark body with the white ceiling betrayed his approach for yards.

With succeeding nights he began flying low, seeking the remains left by other predators. It was on one such tour up an adjoining gully that his eyes caught movement. He wheeled back very low over a spread of snow-bent buckberry bushes. Then Horney saw the outline of quails in a tightly packed cluster. With legs extended and claws open, he dropped down through twigs and branches upon them.

The covey broke in terror. Some ran floundering through the snow. Others attempted flight, crashing into obstacles they could but dimly see. One struggled in the owl's grip as he flapped aloft. The captor sloped downward and alighted on an open knoll to eat.

As the big owl clicked his beak and bent forward to his feast, a white shape came floating unnoticed through the treetops, attracted by the frightened quail. The next instant Horney was snatched from his feet by claws as powerful as his own and hurled backward off the ground. He scrambled erect, glaring at the white, silent form. He recognized the robber at once and flung himself at him. It was his cousin, a white Snow owl from the North Woods.

Whitey shot up with the attack and melted into surroundings. A moment later he pounced violently down again. Horney saw the plummet barely in time to dodge. He in turn took to the air. Whitey rose with him.

With wings tip to tip, they raced upward through the treetops. Horney rolled half over the instant they emerged, clutched his opponent, and attempted to rise by jerks. The white owl screamed at the feel of talons and with a mighty flap tore himself free. His beak clacked murderously.

Whitey had intended only to drive away his competitor; now, he would kill him. Horney heard the sound coming up from below, and instinctively felt the peril of a new disadvantage. The white surfaced earth into which his cousin at once blended so completely would outline himself—a perfect target if their positions reversed. Self-preservation smothered his hunger and left but one impulse—to escape.

He stroked for altitude. The creek dwindled to an indistinct thread and dissolved. Farmhouse windows became glistening specks. Wasted from lack of food, Horney began to weaken. He felt it by the growing uncertainty of his wings.

Now Whitey was on a level with him. The dark owl watched his enemy. Whitey was getting above. Soon he would close in and strike.

Horney nosed over and shut his wings. Down they sped, like a comet trailing a dark star. It was a swift, terrible race for the brown owl, but his terror lessened as distance between them widened. The thicker feathers of the northern bird offered more wind resistance which was a handicap in a descent.

The creek rose to meet them with terrific speed. Horney heard wind whistle through his pinions as he jerked them open to glide off into the timber and disappear.

Next evening, Horney fled from the creek when he came out of hiding. The open fields where he first tried to hunt showed only as a blurred expanse of shimmering whiteness. To gauge distance for a strike was impossible. He returned to the farmyard, but not a fowl was to be found. The chickens had gone to the henhouse with the arrival of cold weather.

The owl's hunger became maddening as days wore on. He hunted the treetops where he was hidden against the sky. Once he imprudently tried to thrust his claws into a squirrel's nest. The spunky little animal defended its home and Horney retreated.

Snow hung on, making the food problem simple for Whitey, who floated about through the timber like a chalky phantom. His brown relative fared worse and worse. He grew gaunt and shaggy, and his wings rattled as he flew. He took to following his conqueror as the surest way of picking up a piecemeal supper. Strangely, Whitey began to tolerate it, and made no more attacks.

Yet, even while he cowered before his master, the brown owl's sunken eyes never ceased to hate. Whitey was an intruder in his territory, and Whitey would have to pay. His cousin had been forced southward by heavy snows which had left northern woods a desolate waste, but that made no difference.

At last, spring arrived. The first warm air gave way to mellow breezes. The snow in the treetops softened and loosened, plopping down in wet splashes. It dwindled to a few scattered icicles. Hunting facilities now had altered in favor of the Great Horned owl.

Whitey grew uneasy. His white cloak was all too conspicuous against dark backgrounds. Moreover, disappearance of snow had made nights too dim for his unadapted eyes. On one hunt he captured nothing but a field mouse. Nevertheless, he was not to face starvation. Before his hunger became acute,

(Continued on Page 50)

"We call him launching Pad!"

"Some backfire!"

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The latest market developments and trends are continually received and analyzed by the specialists at Master Mix. This economic intelligence is then issued in periodic reports to help the Businessman in the Blue Denim Suit meet the future demand for his products and sell them more profitably. The modern poultry and livestock farmer has learned that Master Mix research means more successful marketing: the proof is in his profit!

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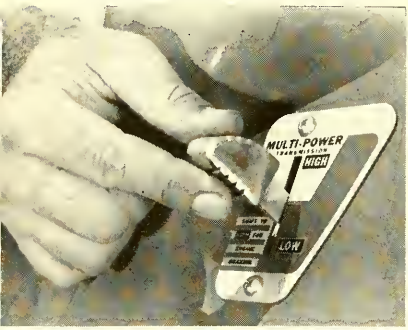
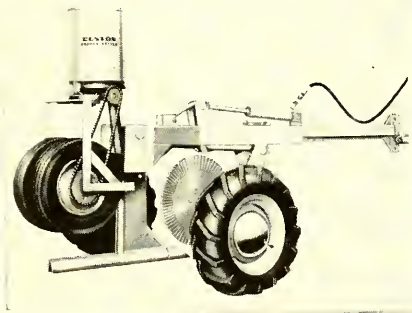
something new



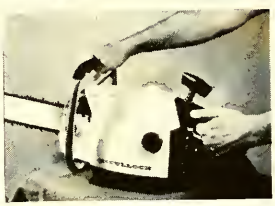
Flip the switch to experience smooth, 30 percent acceleration, or get more power. ('62 Massey-Ferguson tractors)

Wheel and Wheee! Optional (wheel), of stainless steel for new Thunderbird. (Kelsey-Hayes Co., Romulus, Michigan)

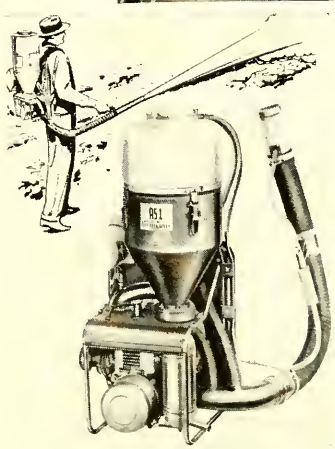


"Gopher Getter" builds, baits runways in single operation. For any tractor. (Elston Co., Minneapolis 4, Minnesota)

"Balanced Piston" BP-1, a lightweight (15 pounds) chain saw that is a real powerhouse. (McCulloch Corporation)



All in one . . . knapsack mist sprayer, duster, wet duster, or flame thrower. (Hudson Co., 589 E. Ill. St., Chicago)



American Eagle flag holder made from aluminum, finished in gold or black. (Standard Bearer Co., Jackson, Mich.

TALONS IN THE NIGHT

(Continued from Page 48)

he heard the clamor of wild geese migrating.

Whitey promptly left the woods in favor of the marsh. Once established there, surrounded by prey whose habits he knew, he felt no urge to start homeward. With plenty of tall marsh-grass everywhere at hand to provide cover by day, he lingered for the bulk of the migration.

Early one morning Whitey climbed high, circling the marsh. It was too dark just then to see best. Yet in a few minutes the East would begin to streak and grow pale. Out of that first glow so perfectly accorded to his needs he would swing down, snatch up his breakfast and hurry back to concealment.

Over a spread of open water far below, a group of dim forms bobbed up and down. He hovered above them. At that instant there came a vigorous hiss of descending wings. Whitey reeled under the impact of a heavy brown form. It flared back up over him, poised for a second blow. Whitey dived and attempted to slant out from under the attacker. But the foe trailed his every swerve as certainly and gracefully as a tail clings to a kite.

As Whitey descended, he searched the marshy surface for the nearest tall grass. If he could gain cover, he would be safe. And Horney appeared to understand his intentions, too, for he directed his attack to keeping this object over open water.

Suddenly Whitey detected something unusual. The ducks below him had not risen, nor did they show alarm. There was a new terror now.

Shrieking warnings to his antagonist, he threw every bit of strength into his wings. The white body twisted through wing-overs, dips, side-slips—all without success. His pursuer beat back every turn.

Whitey looked once more beneath him and banked upward with all his might. He must crash through and *get away*. Then Whitey felt a joint crunch backward with the shock of collision. The next instant he was falling, turning over and over in futile efforts to regain control.

There was agitation in the rushes below—too slight for Horney to notice. He had followed down almost to the surface and was hovering over his victim, struggling in the cold, dark water. A circle of flame burst from the parting in the nearby reeds. It was followed by a thunderous roar that rushed out across the landscape.

* * *

That night the rabbits scampered undisturbed about the woods.

◆◆◆

Merlin Hildebrandt uses part of his record corn yield to develop weight and quality in his hogs.

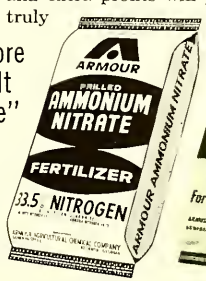
Vertagreen®-fed Corn Crop sets all-time Yield Record in Minnesota

Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca County, Minnesota, broke all records in the Minnesota Extra Profit Corn Contest in 1961 with his top-yield, *192.6 bushel-per-acre crop.* His fertilizers: Premium-quality Armour 6-24-24 Vertagreen, for a complete starter fertilizer; and Armour Ammonium Nitrate for supplemental nitrogen! Mr. Hildebrandt's entry broke the previous record, set in 1955, of 179.6 bushels, to win both the extra-yield and extra-profit divisions of Minnesota's annual Extra-Profit Corn Contest. In comparison with his untreated check plot, *Vertagreen-fed corn produced 127.3 bushels more per acre!* Ear weight averaged about four ounces more per ear in the Vertagreen plot.

"Armour Vertagreen fertilizer was the best fertilizer that I used during the 1961 season," says Mr. Hildebrandt, "I used Vertagreen on my Extra-Yield plot and I used it alongside two other brands in another test plot. Vertagreen outyielded both of the other brands. I'll be using Armour Vertagreen again in 1962."

How about you? Are you satisfied with your present crop profits? Try Armour Vertagreen this year. Your bigger yields and extra profits will prove to you that Vertagreen is truly

"Worth More Because It Does More"



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MAKE THAT STRIKE

Bowling, with a long and varied history, has become a favorite in the country as well as cities.

Bowling at "Sheep Joyntes" was an early form of sport we now enjoy in highly mechanized alleys.

PEOPLE HAVE been bowling almost ever since they've had arms and legs. The ancient Egyptians played the game in 5200 B.C. The English were bowling before 1066.

Today, highly mechanized, with simple, up-to-date rules, bowling is America's favorite participant sport. It's no longer just for city folk. Some of the strongest enthusiasts now can be found in rural areas.

Behind this popularity is a varied, as well as long, history. Sometimes bowling has been respectable; at other times, looked upon with disfavor. "A wicked and disturbing game serving but as an excuse for unlawful assemblies." That was the opinion of one English Queen. She banned the game during her reign. Queen Mary I was her name, better known as "Bloody Mary."

German and Dutch migrants first brought bowling to America. Soon afterwards every American inn boasted a "Kegelbahn"—a skittle or bowling alley. The game of that day was ninepins. Gangsters and thugs got a hold on the old German game and it was banned in several states. Eventually it fell by the wayside.

Today, as in years gone by, there are many forms of bowling. But most popular are tenpins and duckpins. Bowling centers have mushroomed throughout the United States in both cities and rural communities. "Boy can meet girl and Dad can take Mother," some advertise. In the twentieth century, at least, bowling enjoys a good, clean, wholesome reputation.

Green "bouncer" or old pro, you can have fun bowling. And you can probably have more fun by improving your game. Don Carter, one of the country's top lane men, suggests a review of some of the fundamentals of good bowling form. Here are his recommendations:

Firm Grip. Insert the thumb into the thumb hole. It should fit comfortably but not too snugly. Now the second and third fingers are placed in the holes. The ball is gripped firmly between the first and second joints of these two fingers.

Timing. Hold the ball just long enough to concentrate on the spot you want to hit—then make your approach.

The Stance. Stand a foot or two behind the row of dots in back of the foul line and select a target. This may be the pins, a board along which you plan to roll the ball, or a marker on the lane. The stance is upright but relaxed, with the ball held slightly above the waist. The left foot is ahead of the other and pointing directly forward.

The Address. Swing on an imaginary plane that is perpendicular to the floor and directly above the board that leads to your target. Lift the ball to just below eye level and, when it reaches maximum height, shift it to the right. As the ball is lowered, lean forward slightly, rolling your weight to the left foot.

The Approach. Three-steppers rarely are seen today in professional play. Most experts take four or five steps. The steps must be in a perfectly straight line. It is at the start of the first, as the right foot reaches out, that you push the ball away in a smooth and coordinated move.

Just as you begin the second step, release the ball from your left hand starting it on its backswing. The ball goes to the top of its backswing with the third step, but the backswing should never go above the shoulder.

On the last step, the weight shifts from right foot to left, which should slide to a step in front of the foul line on the same board on which it rested in the stance.

The Release. The left foot has stopped about four inches behind the foul line. When the ball is released (the thumb comes out first), give a slight "lift" to the ball with the fingers. This automatically turns the wrist slightly and gives the ball a moderate hook.

Follow-Through. A constant follow-through helps you avoid arm wobble as you release the ball. Keeping the direction constant gives greater control.

The Strike. The best spot to hit the pins for a strike is between 1 and 3 pins. Release the ball on the floor board so that the spin will hook it slightly to the left and enter the 1-3 pocket.

Got the idea? Have fun!

◆◆◆

How much time would an extension phone save on your farm?

Jewell Jeffries of Livingston County, Missouri, knows that *his* extension is saving him valuable time every day of the year.

Before he had an extension phone installed on his dairy farm, he and his son, Ray, were spending at least 45 minutes a day hurrying from the barn to the house to handle telephone calls.

That was five years ago. In those five years, the Jeffries' extension phone has saved them over 1100 man-hours.

The cost of their extension averaged about 7¢ an hour for every hour of their time it saved.

How many tools can a farmer buy these days that return so many times their cost?

Doesn't it make sense to call your Bell Telephone Business Office and tell them where to install *your* new extension phone?

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

MECHANIZE YOUR TREE PLANTING

Seedlings are dropped into a furrow behind the plow beam. Planters such as this are costing from $15 to $30 to build.

Iowa Conservationist Photos.

These three FFA chapters are participating in a cooperative effort that's paying off.

Future Farmers Tim Greiner (left), and Fred Gent try chapter's new machine.

TREES ARE BECOMING increasingly important on many farms. Some farmers actually are "tree farmers," and others look to trees as a source of protection against wind or snow, or for wildlife cover, or erosion control.

Along with this development has come the need for better and faster ways to plant seedlings. This has been met in part by commercial machines. But not everyone can round up the amount of money that it takes to purchase one of these labor-saving devices.

That's where the latest project of FFA chapters at Oskaloosa, Keota, and Fairfield, in Iowa, comes in. This past winter they have had for shop projects the construction of tree planting machines that have gone together for actual cash outlays of only $15.00 to $30.00.

What prompted such a project? A bottleneck in meeting a six-week spring planting schedule, due to a shortage of planting machines. State conservation groups and agricultural agencies found it extremely difficult to get a million seedlings in the ground during this limited period.

Result? Around the three communities, there are three new machines available this year. They are rented to farmers, and, in some cases, FFA members do the planting, too. At Keota, for example, the rental rate is $3.50 per thousand for the machines and an additional $26.50 per thousand if FFA members do the work and furnish a tractor.

With these modern tree planters that fit on the back of a three-point-hitch tractor, about 1,000 seedlings per hour can be planted. In a 10-hour day, two men can conceivably plant 10,000 trees.

The construction of the machines provided experience in welding and construction for students at the three schools, in addition to providing a community service. They were built out of scrap and army surplus material, for the most part.

A plow beam is the mainspring, so to speak, with a coulter fastened to the usual place on the front. The coulter cuts a slit to prepare the way for a planting shoe which follows.

Two cultivator shovels were welded together to form a double thick shovel, fastened to the lower end of the plow beam. Behind this is the shoe which leaves a trench about two inches wide. Seedlings are dropped into this trench by an operator who rides on a small carriage trailing the plow beam.

Two packing wheels about 16 inches in diameter, and tilted in so that they clench the edges of the trench back together after the seedlings have been dropped, support the carriage.

It took four boys six weeks to complete the machine at Keota, working during one-hour periods. The packing wheels, with pneumatic tires, were the hardest item to obtain without cost.

But you don't necessarily have to have rubber tires. A similar machine built by two West Plains, Missouri, FFA members, and which was a fourth place award winner in a national welding contest last year, has metal car wheels with part of the rims cut off. John Reed and Richard Rumph, the builders also welded strips of iron together to form the beam for their machine.

In either case, a trench about eight inches deep is produced. Receptacles on the machines keep seedlings moist until they are placed in the ground.

What is the outlook for the use of the machines? "Arrangements have been made for our chapter to furnish a planter for planting 12,000 trees this year," said Mr. Eldon Bergstrom, Keota FFA Advisor, one month before the start of the planting season.

Milk-Bank Nutrition

What Kraft milk by-product feed boosters supply in animal nutrition that no grain ration alone provides...

There's no big mystery behind the remarkable success of Milk-Bank feeding programs and their knack of boosting farmers' profits.

It's basically a matter of nutrition, *extra* nutrition supplied by Kraft's Milk-Bank Feed Boosters—Pex products for poultry, Kraylets for swine, Kaff-A for ruminants, and Pace for horses. Made from milk by-products, they provide nutrients that animals need, but don't get in ordinary feed programs.

MILK SUGAR—BEST CARBOHYDRATE

Take milk sugar, or lactose, for example. Milk, or milk by-products like those in Milk-Bank Feed Boosters are the *only* natural source of lactose.

Yet, lactose outperforms all other sugars, and is the best carbohydrate for young pigs and calves. It provides a better rate of gain with fewer digestive upsets than either sucrose or glucose. And it offers the same benefits for mature animals, as well as young ones.

In addition, lactose has a definite effect on microorganisms in the digestive tract. It promotes acidity in the intestine, favoring the development of desirable bacteria and suppressing undesirable bacteria. Some nutritionists call this "intestinal hygiene."

Lactose also helps the animal absorb and use more minerals from his ration, especially calcium, phosphorus and magnesium. It does a better job in this than any other carbohydrate. One test showed that lactose actually doubled calves' retention of calcium and phosphorus from bone meal.

When lactose is broken down in the body it produces galactose—one of the key "building blocks" for a young animal's brain and nerve tissue.

MILK-BANK PROTEIN

Another important nutritional element in the Milk-Bank is protein—lactalbumen and lactoglobulin. The value of any protein depends on the kind of amino acids it is composed of. Some amino acids—the "non-essential" amino acids—can be manufactured in the body; others—the "essential" amino acids—must be supplied in the diet.

Proper growth and protein utilization demands a good balance of both essential and non-essential amino acids . . . which is just what Milk-Bank Feed Boosters are designed to provide. Their milk by-product proteins are among the most complete known. And, by complementing the proteins of grains, they promote animal health and growth.

Milk-Bank proteins are also important in building the soft tissues and antibodies that fight disease, and in promoting nitrogen storage.

MINERAL AND VITAMIN BONUS

Animals on Milk-Bank feeding programs get a bonus supply of minerals and vitamins, too. Calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, and magnesium are provided, in addition to trace elements such as manganese, iodine, copper, iron, and cobalt.

Milk vitamins—members of the B complex—are other important factors in Milk-Bank nutrition. They reduce the need for extra vitamin supplements.

Finally, there's a nutritional bonus of important growth factors. Milk-Bank Feed Boosters contain growth factors which, although not identified, improve feed efficiency and promote faster growth.

For vigor and health, faster and more profitable growth and productivity, poultry and livestock need extra nutrition . . . the Milk-Bank nutrition of Kraft milk by-product feed boosters. Get details on feeding programs; write:

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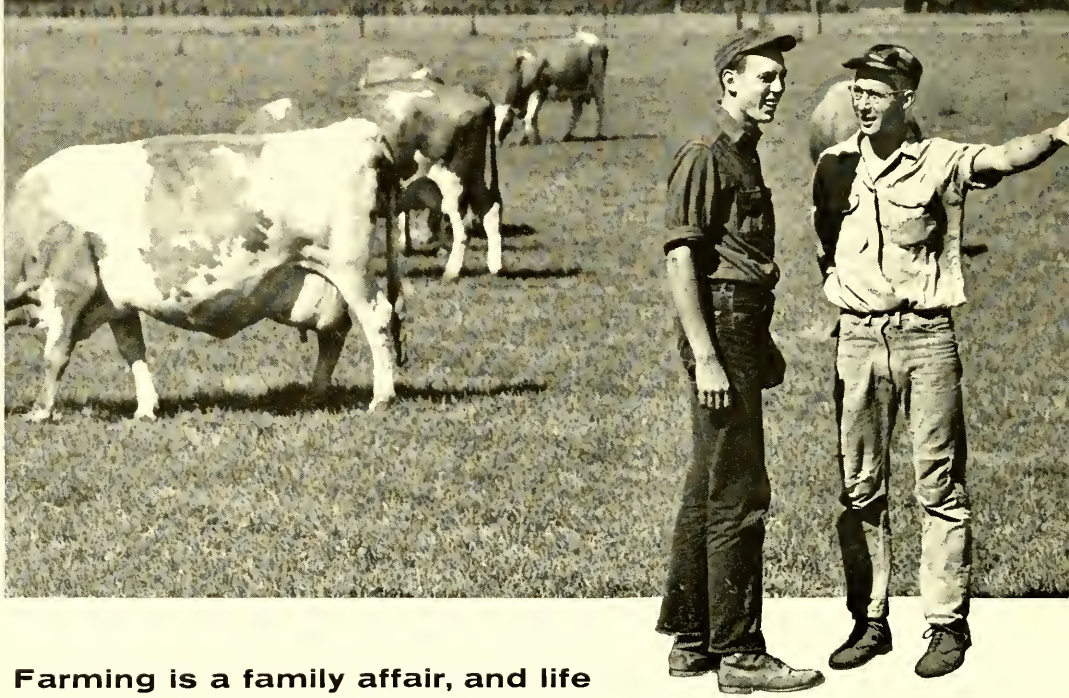

Farming is a family affair, and life insurance helps you protect your farm and family security.

Your father, your banker, or your chapter advisor can tell you the advantages of buying life insurance now—while you are young, insurable, and when premium rates are lowest. The Young Farmers Life Plan is designed to give you $5,000 or $10,000 of immediate life insurance protection while you are a member of FFA, and for the first few years of your start toward personal independence.

Then, at any time you wish before its final expiration, you can convert your Young Farmers Life Plan to permanent insurance *without* medical examination or other evidence of insurability.

Dependable protection from Indiana's oldest and largest mutual life insurance company.

The Young Farmers Life Plan policies are issued and guaranteed by American United Life Insurance Company, one of America's most dependable mutual companies now in its 85th year of policyholder and investor service. American United Life now has over 1¾ *billion* dollars of insurance in force. Its steady growth has advanced it to high rank among the nation's life insurance companies.

The official counselor for American United's Young Farmers Life Plan is Harold Garver, 3545 Broadway, Kansas City 11, Missouri. Mr. Garver was a vocational agriculture instructor and FFA chapter advisor for many years before he joined the American United Life Insurance Company. His knowledge of the life insurance business, the Future Farmers of America organization, and the needs of young farm people qualifies him to ably administer the Young Farmers Life Plan.

● The Young Farmers Life Plan is an insurance service originated and operated by American United Life Insurance Company, and is not affiliated in any way with Future Farmers of America, Inc.

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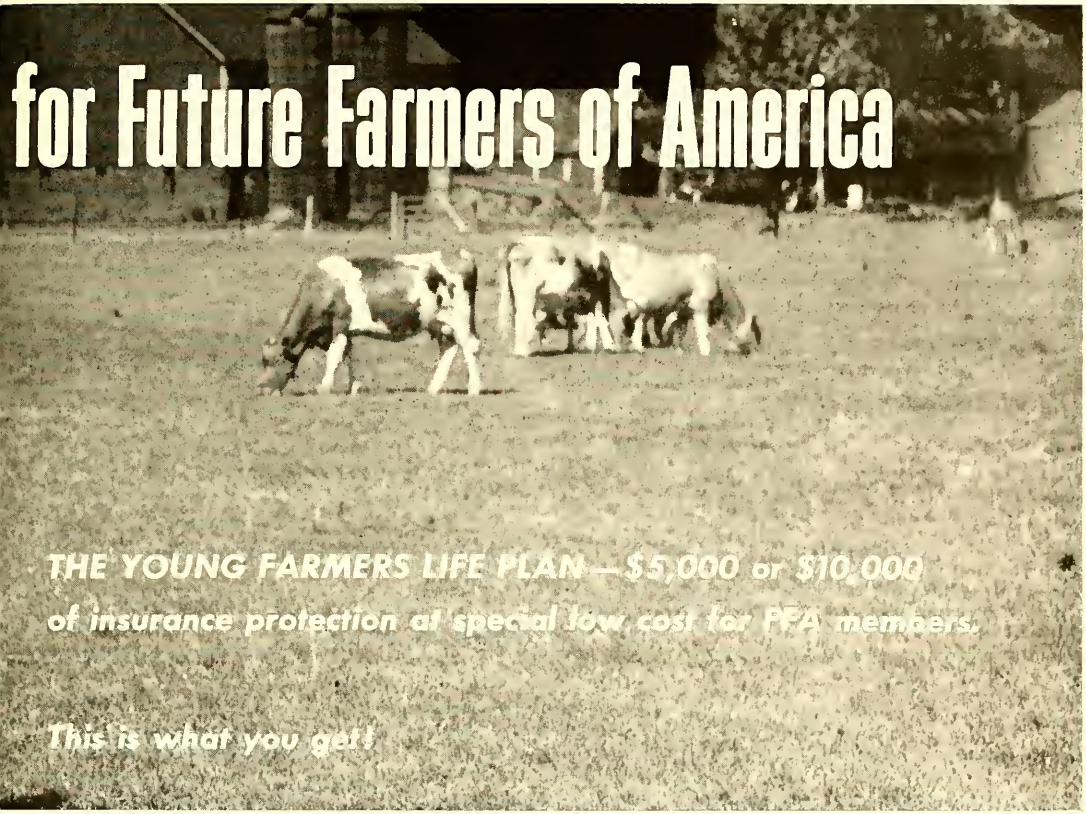
for Future Farmers of America
THE YOUNG FARMERS LIFE PLAN—$5,000 or $10,000
of insurance protection at special low cost for FFA members.
This is what you get!

Type of Insurance—You have a choice of either $5,000 or $10,000 of *term* insurance. Your protection starts when your application is accepted. It continues at the same low cost for nine years from the June 1st following your policy's starting date. It may be converted to *permanent* insurance, without a medical examination, at any time up to the policy's expiration date.

Cost— $5,000 of insurance is only $20.00 per year.
$10,000 of insurance is only $40.00 per year.
This cost is guaranteed to remain the same for the full term of your policy.

Method of Premium Payment—Each year in advance of the anniversary date you will be sent a bill for the premium. A grace period of 31 days will be allowed for payment.

Premiums Waived when Disabled—Should you become permanently and totally disabled while covered by the term policy, you will continue to be insured without further cost to you until death or prior recovery, even beyond the normal expiration date of the policy.

Guaranteed Purchase Option—In addition to your term policy (on *either* of two anniversary dates, the 5th and the last) you may purchase an additional policy of permanent insurance equal to the amount of your Plan policy, without medical examination. Thus, with this option and regular conversion your total insurance can be twice the amount of your original coverage.

Assignment Value—The proceeds of your policy may be assigned by you for special purposes, such as to guarantee repayment of a farm or educational loan in case of your death.

Military Service—Once in effect, the policy cannot be cancelled because of military service. However, you are not eligible for a policy if you are engaged in, or planning, military flight training.

No Medical Examination is required to enroll in the Young Farmers Life Plan if you are in good health and have no serious physical impairment.

Beneficiary—You name your beneficiary and retain the right to change your beneficiary in the future. You may specify payment to beneficiary in one sum or in monthly installments.

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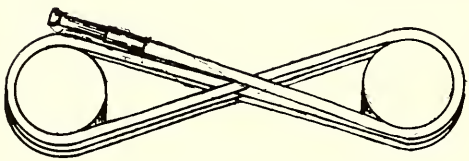
The Company with the Partnership Philosophy

To enroll—fill out and mail this application card.
No postage is required for the application card attached here. Do not send money with your application. Upon its approval your premium notice will be mailed to you. All active FFA members, and former members between their 14th and 22nd birthdays, are eligible.

IDEAS for your Farm

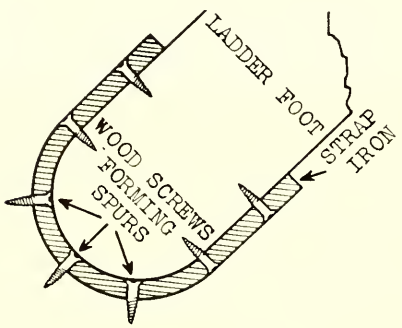
A half-dozen little things that could mean a lot around your house, shop, and barn.

By W. F. Schaphorst



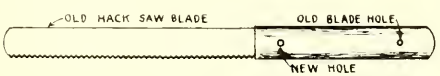
Keeps Out Kinks

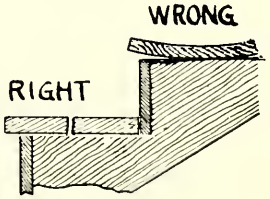
If you don't want kinks in your farm hose, rope, or wire, coil it in the form of a figure eight. Metal cans tacked up on a wall as shown in the illustration are excellent for this purpose. You can leave one end of a hose fastened to the water line. The kink that tends to form with the first turn is "neutralized" with the second turn. Not only is this a time saver, but it's a hose, rope, and cable saver.



No Ladder Slips

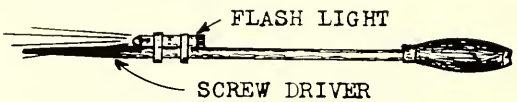
Many an accident has been caused by the foot of a ladder slipping. But there are ways to prevent this, such as the one shown here. A piece of strap iron is formed around the bottom of each leg with screws projecting outwards. They can be countersunk in the iron. Other screws can be used to fasten the iron to the ladder. Of course, a ladder equipped with these devices can't be used on a polished floor. But it's excellent for outside use.





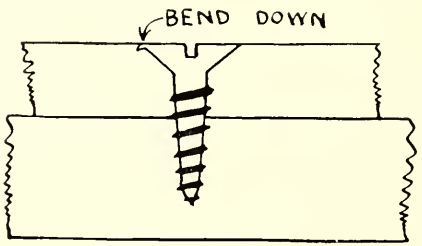
Safe Outdoor Steps

Have you ever noticed how wide treads on a wooden, outdoor stairway often curve up like the top one in the diagram? They get worse and worse and finally crack or need replacing. Some carpenters rip each tread into two pieces, as shown at the bottom. This permits water to run through and there is no warping.



Lighted Screwdriver

Here is a handy kink for farmers who use screwdrivers at night as well as during the day. To avoid difficulty in seeing the slot in the screw, fasten a little one-battery penlamp to the shank of the screwdriver. The same thing will work on the spout of an oil can. It'll save you time, trouble, and maybe some oil.



For Tighter Screws

It isn't uncommon for screws to work loose and come out, particularly if they join pieces of wood that are subject to constant strain and vibration. There are a number of remedies, but here's one that is quite simple. Simply take a cold chisel and bend down an edge of the head. The bent portion will then serve as a brake or lock. It will help if you put the dent where it must move against the grain of the wood.

Handy 'Old' Saw

Old hacksaw blades can be put to use again if you need a knife for cutting metal, V-belts, rod packings or wood. Sometimes you can get to places that you can't get to with a hacksaw. Use the hole in the end of every hacksaw blade for fastening a handle on with rivets. A second hole will need to be drilled for the other end of the handle. To be sure, a new blade may be used for greater sharpness.

The Slow One

By Murray T. Pringle

THE SUN SINKS low in the west and a gradual curtain of twilight descends upon the forest. Suddenly a face, wearing a foolish, slack-jawed grin, pokes itself out of a hollow-tree nest and peers about. Satisfied that all is well, the face leaves the leafy nest, followed by a body about the size of a cat and climbs slowly to the ground.

Out where we can get a good look at him, we spot that slow and stupid one of the forest—Br'er Possum. No thing of beauty is the possum. He has a pinkish-white pig-like face, a long snout, a pair of little berry-bright eyes, and his ears are tipped with white. His nine-pound body is wrapped in grizzled fur and is supported on short legs with black feet and white toes. Add a long, naked tail, and you've got the possum —hardly an impressive creature.

However, slow and stupid he may be, the possum knows how to get by. He's been around a long time. In fact, he is the sole survivor of a group that lived during the nightmarish days of the dinosaur. This has been proved by the discovery of fossilized remains of his ancestors. How anything as slow and stupid as the possum managed to survive so long is a mystery to science, but he did.

The possum will eat just about anything that comes his way; insects, mice, reptiles, eggs, young birds, corn, nuts, berries and other fruits—all these and more mean food to the possum. His favorite meal, though, is chicken, and it sometimes costs him his life.

Br'er Possum will break into a hen house and grab himself a chicken. But instead of taking off with his meal, he's so all-fired stupid that he stays right in the hen house to eat his dinner, despite the fact that the rest of the hens are raising the roof and bringing the farmer on the run, shotgun in hand. How stupid can you get?

Madam Possum is the only American mammal having a pouch like that of a kangaroo. When first born, baby possums are pink, shapeless little things considerably less than an inch long. Aided by Mamma, the possum child climbs into the pouch where he may live or die. It all depends on how many others have been born at the same time. The pouch contains thirteen teats, but many times Mrs. Possum gives birth to sixteen offspring. This means the extra three will die of starvation because once a baby has taken hold of a teat it swells in his mouth, making it impossible for him to let go even if he wanted to.

After about a month in the pouch, Baby Possum has grown to the size of a mouse and has grown himself a suit of down. Convinced that he has grown up at last, he crawls out of the pouch and rides his mother pickaback style. When Mamma takes her nightly prowl she presents a most comical sight, for riding on her back, their tiny tails twined about hers, which she carries on her back, the youngsters look like passengers on an overcrowded bus clinging to an overhead handrail! The moment danger threatens, the youngsters let go of this handrail and scramble back into the pouch, where they feel safe.

"This is a civet cat and that is a skunk . . . but you can hardly smell the difference."

Br'er Possum is not a belligerent character by nature, and even if he were, he doesn't have the equipment for it. Yet few creatures have more enemies. And that brings to mind the one thing Br'er Possum is supposed to be famous for—playing dead. Well, the truth is, the possum doesn't "play possum"!

Other creatures have razor-sharp teeth or claws, great speed, cunning, horns, quills, or armor. The possum has none of these. All he can do—or so people think!—is to feign death. Even when a pack of hounds grab a possum, he gives no sign that he is alive. And then, long after his attackers have left, he struggles to his feet and ambles away. Sometimes, of course, the poor fellow really is dead.

But is this "make believe" deliberate on his part? No! The possum simply isn't smart enough to think of a trick like that. Science has discovered that, when confronted by danger, the possum collapses, yes, but careful scientific tests have shown that at such times his breathing is affected and his body temperature is noticeably lowered.

In other words, the poor fellow isn't "playing possum" at all; he has simply fainted from sheer fright!

◆◆◆

Farming For Peace

FFA members share their agricultural knowledge and experience with the people of other lands.

AT LEAST five FFA members, or former members of the FFA, are on duty in various parts of the world with this country's new Peace Corps (see August-September, 1961, issue, *The National FUTURE FARMER*).

They are at work in Colombia and Chile in South America, and in India, teaching farmers of these newly-developing areas some of the modern techniques of agriculture.

Eighteen-year-old Julian Pineda, of Fort Collins, Colorado, joined right out of high school, becoming the Peace Corps' youngest volunteer. He is helping farmers in Punjab, India, develop farm construction programs, install irrigation systems, and develop improved cropping practices. One of ten children, Julian learned much of what he is now teaching through his vocational agriculture and FFA work.

Justin McLoughlin, Savquoit, New York, also is in India applying skills developed in FFA and vo-ag in such tasks as improving irrigation methods and erosion control. William S. Donovan, South Weymouth, Massachusetts, is applying experience as a dairy farmer in India.

In Chile, Laurence Gartano, of Monticello, Iowa, is finding the jobs he accepted as routine tasks at home are received as new concepts by farmers who still plant with sticks.

What do young men such as these think of their work? Here's what James Gregory, 22, of Longmont, Colorado, has to say about teaching farmers in Sadona, Colombia:

"Improving farming methods is one of the greatest problems these people have. They plow with oxen and poles, harvest by hand, and use the wind to do their threshing. They farm on fields that have a 60- to 70-degree angle.

"The livestock is of very poor quality . . . as is the grain. Most of the breeds of cattle popular in the United States also are popular here. However, some tend to sunburn and go blind. The Brahman and Angus, along with a native breed, are most popular. . . .

"I never cease to be amazed at the attitude of the people here. Despite hardships, they are the most friendly people I have ever met. . . . All the words in the world put on paper by the best writer cannot describe the feeling I have developed toward these people. . . .

"I am having an experience most rewarding, and know that I will not fully appreciate it for years to come. Success in this project is hard to believe at the present time, but we will try, and try harder than we ever have before. . . ."

That kind of determination should do it, too!

HISTORY of the BREED

THE BERKSHIRE

THREE hundred years ago — so legend has it—the Berkshire hog was discovered by Oliver Cromweil's army, in winter quarters at Reading, the county seat of the shire of Berks in England.

After the war, these veterans carried the news to the outside world of the swine of Berks, larger than any other swine of that time and producing hams and bacon of rare quality and flavor. This is said to have been the beginning of the fame of the Reading fair as a market place for pork products.

The original Berkshire, old sources say, was a reddish or sandy colored animal, sometimes spotted. This would account for the sandy hair still sometimes seen in the white of some modern Berkshires.

Later this basic stock was refined with a cross of Siamese or Chinese blood, or perhaps both, bringing the color pattern we see today along with the quality of easier fattening. This was the only outside blood that has gone into the Berkshire breed within the time of recorded livestock history.

The Berk was an early favorite with the better class of English farmers. The Royal Family long kept a herd at Windsor Castle. One famous Berkshire of a century ago was named Windsor Castle, having been farrowed and raised within sight of the towers of the royal residence.

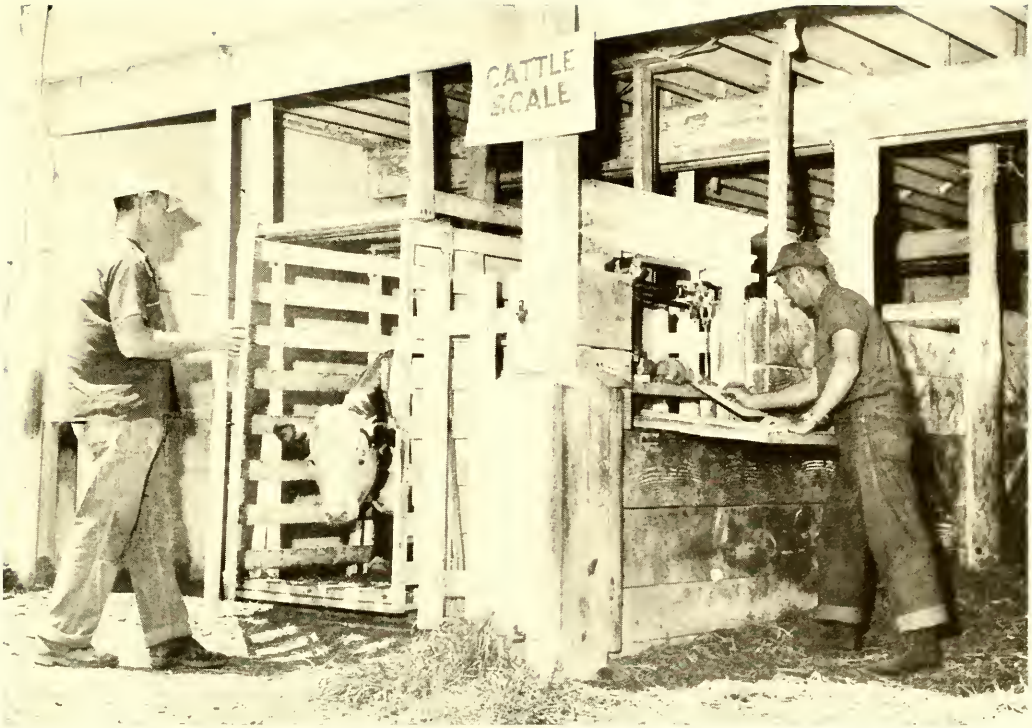
This boar was brought to America in 1841, creating a stir in the rural press. From these writings it appears he must have weighed around 1,000 pounds at maturity. His offspring were praised for their increased size along with their ability to finish at any age.

Best available records indicate the first Berkshires were brought to this country in 1823. They were quickly absorbed into the general swine population. At least one major "American" breed has admitted a debt to Berkshire blood in establishing its foundation.

In 1875 a group of Berkshire breeders and importers met in Springfield, Illinois. They founded the world's first society for keeping pure a breed of swine. This society, the American Berkshire Association, drew an enthusiastic response from men working with the breed both in this country and in England.

In setting up the Berkshire record, it was agreed that only swine directly imported from established English herds, or swine tracing directly back to such imported animals, would be accepted for registration.

Berkshire characteristics have been established and purified over a long period of time. Breeders have been working at the task of improving him as far back as any record goes. He is indeed an example of an improved breed of livestock.



Accurate weight records, checked with experimental rations, help us find feed combinations which, when balanced with home-grown grain and forage, produce highest gains at least cost.

MoorMan's goal with Mintrates: high performance at low cost

In formulating feeds, a manufacturer can do one of two things: Either make one to match or beat competitors' prices, or provide a product that will help livestock make meat, milk and eggs more efficiently.

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Research finds needed nutrients

Through research, we've developed Mintrates* to give home-grown feeds the power-releasing help they need. These concentrated feed combinations have only the nutritional ingredients required to balance home-grown feeds and make them perform better.

Results: Faster gains, lower costs

Mintrates supply no grains, only essential proteins, vitamins, minerals, urea, antibiotics to help livestock make better use of home-grown feeds. Results are faster gains, lower feed costs.

Three types of research find the right Mintrates for different livestock at different ages:

Basic Research in agricultural colleges and in our own laboratories finds the nutrition needs.

Applied Research on our 1280 acres of farms improves the feeds by testing a host of nutrient combinations and feed forms.

Field Research on farms and ranches checks practical results . . . gains, costs and profits.

When Field Research shows outstanding product performance, then —and only then—we market that MoorMan product. For we know that livestock feeders buy on *performance*, not price.

More profit with your own grain and

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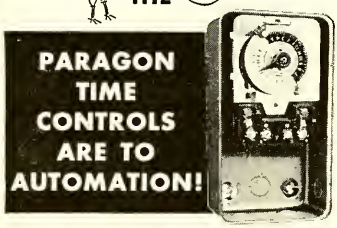

PARAGON TIME CONTROLS ARE TO AUTOMATION!

Paragon's time-honored Time Controls, known to poultry raisers ever since Winter lighting of layers began, are now engineered to meet the modern demand for dependable . . .

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- Broiler and turkey growth control programs.
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With ribbons to spare . . . Robert Jensen and father, both state presidents.

Steps To Follow In

NOT MANY Future Farmers have an example to follow like Robert Jensen, 1961-62 state president of the Utah FFA. He is the son of his vocational agriculture teacher at Bear River who is also the president of the Utah Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association, Mr. Rex Jensen.

These other striking similarities exist: Both were the first boys in their families; both are musically inclined and played violin duets when Robert was nine; both have been basketball players; both have an intense interest in livestock, and Robert has been raising animals and attending stock shows almost ever since he can remember.

Mr. Jensen was president of his high school "Ag Club" and of his Collegiate Agricultural Education Club, and Robert has been active in just about every phase of FFA work. Mr. Jensen received the Honorary American Farmer Degree in 1957, and Robert earned his State Farmer Degree in 1961.

But being the son of the teacher doesn't mean things have been easy. On the contrary, Robert has faced some real challenges.

Take the time he got his start in sheep production at age seven. "I had saved $20.00, so Dad and I bought two bred Hampshire ewes," Robert recalls. "One was blind in one eye, and the other was lame."

The terms of an agreement between father and son were simple. Mr. Jensen was to help with feed costs if Robert would assume full responsibility for the animals "and build a flock of quality ewes." The goal: to some day obtain the coveted "Master Stockman" pin at the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show in Salt Lake City.

"That challenge seemed almost impossible at the time," Robert admits. "But we started to work." Only three and one-half acres were, and still are, available at the Jensen home, located on the outskirts of Garland, Utah. An additional 40 acres of irrigated land in Idaho is used for barley, alfalfa, and potatoes.

"It wasn't long until I realized that I needed higher quality animals to offset high feed costs," Robert continued. So he set his sights on quality.

Finally, in 1956, after six years of raising sheep, Robert showed a lamb that made the champion class at the Intermountain Show. "That was the biggest thrill of my life and I'm sure it was for Dad, too," he believes. Looking back, Robert can see why his father wanted him to start with $10.00 animals, although he could have saved longer and began with better stock. "He wanted to give me something to work for, a goal to reach. I thank Dad for making the road to that goal rough to reach."

Since then, 12 champion lambs have been exhibited at the Intermountain Show—earning the "Master Stockman" pin for six consecutive years. Robert has won at other shows, too, and now has 24 Hampshire ewes, all registered, two registered Hampshire rams, seven registered Columbia ewes, and three registered Columbia rams. His supervised farming program gave the flock its biggest boost.

At present a student at Utah State University, where his father went to school, Robert has turned management of the flock over to two younger brothers, Richard and Mike. They have two examples to follow, including Robert's record as State FFA Public Speaking winner, first place individual in State FFA Dairy Products Judging, Gold Emblem winner in the National Poultry Contest, member of the National FFA Chorus, and chairman of a second place Parliamentary Procedure Team in the state contest.

Not many Future Farmers will have examples to follow like the two younger Jensens, either.

New 45 hp* time-saving money maker

McCormick® Farmall® 504 has power and strength for all 3-plow jobs . . . mounts heavy loaders and pickers, too

Extra strength and bonus power put this new Farmall at the top of the 45-hp class. Powered with your choice of new gas, LP-Gas or Diesel engines, it brings new ease to every job in every season.

For tillage: New 3-point draft controlled hitch keeps you going without spin-out or shift-down. You hold even depth and maintain traction in toughest conditions. And you roll along smoothly with three, often four, bottoms depending on soil conditions.

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See the new Farmall 504 at your IH dealer now! Also see the new International 504 . . . the low-profile counterpart of the Farmall 504. It's rugged, all-purpose power at its best!

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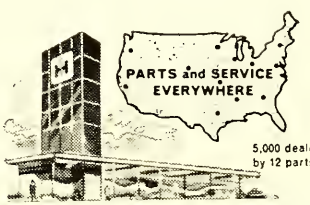

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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PENNY-WEIGHT TREASURE

SIXTEEN-year-old Marvin Byers of Los Angeles, California, could not believe it. He just sat there in the big easy chair in the living room and stared at the coin in his hand. Scattered all over the floor were quarters, nickels, dimes, and pennies. They had been hurled there when Marvin had leaped to his feet after making his discovery in the lapful of coins he had been examining.

"It can't be real," he muttered for the umpteenth time. "It must be a counterfeit!" "You're nuts," scoffed his younger brother, Bob, who was crawling about the floor, retrieving the spilled coins. "Who'd bother making a phony penny?"

"This one, they would," Marvin assured him. "Sure, it must be counterfeit." He sighed heavily. "But, boy, if it were only real!"

"It would be worth a couple of bucks, huh?" his kid brother grinned.

"Are you kidding?" demanded Marvin indignantly. "It would be worth a fortune!"

The two boys operated a newspaper delivery route in Los Angeles. Every week when collection rolled around, Marvin, who was an avid numismatist (coin collector), inspected the pile of small change in search of valuable coins. Once in a while, he would find one that was worth a few cents above face value. And once in a great while, he would find one that was worth a dollar or more. Usually, though, the pile of silver and copper was worth only its face value. But now, today—October 20, 1958—he had found this.

It didn't look like anything extra special. It was nothing more than an ordinary Lincoln penny. Ordinary, that is, except for one small but oh-so-important difference. The date on it was 1943, and as every numismatist knows, there were no copper pennies minted in that year. That was the era of the heartily-disliked steel penny which people were forever mistaking for a dime.

When a newspaper announced that sixteen-year-old Marvin Byers had found a 1943 copper Lincoln penny, the U. S. Treasury countered by stating flatly that no such coin had been minted during that period. The coin obviously was a fake. But Uncle Sam's moneymakers have made mistakes before, and, if this penny *were* genuine, then the Los Angeles newspaper boy had made a truly fabulous discovery.

Finally, after numerous elaborate and exhaustive tests were conducted to rule out any possibility of its being a clever counterfeit, experts announced that the coin definitely was the genuine product, straight out of the government mint! Somehow, the penny, cast from a tiny amount of left-over and unnoticed copper in the vats, had slipped by the eagle-eyed spotters whose job it is to keep monetary mistakes from getting into circulation.

In February, 1959, this one-cent piece was the "piece de resistance" of a numismatic exhibition staged in Los Angeles who purchased the fabulous coin from the lucky youngster who had found it. Price paid? $40,000!

Since all the publicity surrounding the "Byers Penny," a 16-year-old boy from New York City has produced a *second* 1943 copper penny which he says he received in change at his high school cafeteria in 1947. Not realizing its true worth, he had been carrying it about in his pocket as a good luck piece. Because it is worn more than the Los Angeles coin, it is not worth as much. Only a mere $20,000! How many more such coins escaped the mint spotters and reached the outside world? Only time will tell.

The steel pennies of World War II—provided you got them brand new and kept them—bring many times their face value today. Their individual value ranges from 30 to 60 cents apiece—a whale of a profit for saving something from 1943 to now.

Also valuable are 1944 pennies made from salvaged shell casings. Cast of good bronze but a trifle paler than a regular cent, uncirculated copies are currently valued at 15 cents. And the latest collector's item is 1957 D penny. Uncirculated, it sells for five cents. That's a 400 percent increase in value in but a few years!

You stand a much better chance of finding the above-mentioned coins than you do of snagging these next two, but it would pay you to keep an eye peeled for them anyway—just in case. A 1793 penny in good condition can be auctioned off for at least $2,000. Even a badly worn one is worth $10.00.

Probably our funniest coin is the Franklin penny, minted in 1787. A fine copy is worth more than $100. It is called the Franklin penny because old Benjamin is credited with dreaming up the motto stamped on it—"Mind Your Business." (The motto "In God We Trust" didn't appear until 1864.)

Rare Lincoln pennies generally aren't worth what many people think, but they're a solid value, nevertheless. A good, used one minted in Denver in 1921 rates $1, and a 1922 penny with no D on it brings $2. A good 1939 Denver job rates 25 cents, and, if it is uncirculated, it is worth $1.25.

If you're going to watch for rare coins, you'd do well to get a catalogue. Buy it or borrow one from your library and "bone up" on the subject. A word of caution: If you find a coin that matches one in your catalogue, take it easy. It's human nature to jump to the conclusion that your find is worth the highest price listed, but is it?

So start checking your change from now on, and don't view those humble coppers with scorn. One of these days one of them just might make you rich!

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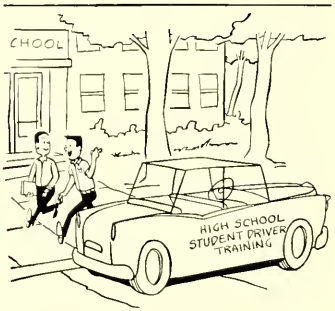

"I'm past that stage. Already had a wreck."

Ronald Dubiek listens to GM engineer Ernest Uptan and the story of

testing for torque with a torrent

A miniature Niagara helps GM engineers design modern automatic transmissions. Water is pumped from a supply tank onto a flow table. Here it surges against experimental torque converter blades which engineers have locked in the raceways. Dye injected into the water shows the flow around the blades so that the most efficient shape can be determined.

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GM's Transmission Development laboratory, located on four levels with four complete flow-test systems and hydraulic tables, is the only facility of its kind in the automotive industry. It's another General Motors Idea in Action, a typical end-product of GM's never-ending, never-satisfied search for knowledge . . . through engineering and research.

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Ronald Dubiek visited GM's Tech Center while a senior in industrial arts at Parma High School, Parma, Ohio. He was specially interested in the water table experiments performed by GM transmission engineers.

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(6) Are you now in good health to the best of your knowledge and belief? ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If no, give details_____

(7) Have you ever had:

	Yes	No
(a) Heart trouble or Murmurs?	☐	☐
(b) Rheumatic fever or Diabetes?	☐	☐
(c) Epilepsy, fainting or dizzy spells, or loss of consciousness?	☐	☐
(d) Cancer, Leukemia or Tumors?	☐	☐

If answer to any above is yes, give details_____

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"Here by the Owl"

Question from a Future Farmer:

If I plan to farm, should I take time out for College?

Advisors' Opinions:

Arnold Watkins
FFA Advisor
Leachville, Arkansas

Luther Lalum
FFA Advisor
Kalispell, Montana

ACCORDING TO the best authorities, the annual income of a full-time farmer who has a college degree in agriculture earns more than twice the amount earned by a farmer with only a high school education.

No farmer can afford to be average any more. He can't compete with the college graduate in farming. Preparation is a "key" word.

A college man has learned the best adapted varieties of crops for his area. He has learned to scout for harmful insects and diseases, and how to prevent and control them.

College courses have taught him how to detect plant food deficiencies in the soil, and what he must do to supply the needed plant foods. He also has at his command the better cultural methods, as well as information on land drainage and irrigation.

Agricultural colleges train a student to watch the markets and know when and how to market products to the best advantage. He also is given courses in farm machinery and maintenance, and courses in livestock production.

A college student is taught to make plans in his farming business which include the use of credit for financing, and ways to expand his operation. He may also have an opportunity to help carry out experiments on the college farm which will be of great value in understanding new practices.

Of course, an agricultural college graduate will need to keep up with the latest information on farming, just as other people must keep up with information relating to their professions, but it will be easier with a college background.

As I see it, it is not, "Should I take time out to attend college?" Rather it should be, "How can I afford not to take time out from farming to attend college?"

YES, THE addition of rungs on the ladder toward farm establishment is a very important factor. It is my firm belief that the more rungs you can add to that ladder, the more successful you will be.

This does not mean that all young men must go to college to be successful in farming. But if a young man is of college caliber, he should include it in his development program.

Keeping records, analyzing records, and skillfully managing farm units is becoming a complex operation. This job deserves more training and preparation than a normal high school education can provide.

Young men of outstanding ability, who graduate from high school with the ability to go directly into farming, will do well for themselves to go on to college for self-development, socially as well as in agri-business. With this additional training you will be able to more effectively represent your profession in government and civic duties.

Farmers are becoming a minority group. This means they must be represented by men who have the ability and knowledge to carry the farm message to other people. This last fact alone should provide a sound enough reason for attending college.

In recent years there also has been a tremendous movement for insurance or protection against the possibility of the loss of working ability and failure in a field that requires physical fitness. What better insurance could a young man have than an education that will allow him to switch from his chosen career to a career more suitable for his condition?

Today, to climb the ladder to farm success, we must install as many rungs of development as our ability and opportunities can provide. This is one way to add those extra rungs.

Do you agree with the two advisors above? Some take the other side of the question and point to the Star Farmer of America as an example. Why not ask your advisor for his opinion?—Ed.

Take 15 Minutes for Reading

By Helen Weber

IN 15 MINUTES a day, you can become an above-average reader. Simply spend this one-quarter of an hour reading. You will be able to read about 20 books a year, as compared to an average of five.

These figures are based on the fact that an average reader covers about 300 words a minute. And this does not include reading you do for school assignments which you do slower and more carefully, or anything like prayers or poetry.

Find time to read now! Young people are busy, but you will be busier later in life. Establish a habit that can enrich your life, that will give you knowledge, insight, and culture.

Sir William Osler was an outstanding physician, teacher, and medical research specialist. He read for 15 minutes every night of his long and useful life before he went to bed. If he went to bed at 11:00 p.m., he read until 11.15. If he went to bed at 2:00 a.m., he read until 2:15. The habit was so firmly established, he could not go to sleep until he had read for 15 minutes.

Find your 15 minutes! It might be in the morning, before you get out of bed. It might be on the bus, if you go to school by bus, or perhaps on the way home. It might be during your lunch hour, or after supper. It might be before you go to bed. Each of us must find his own period. When you find a certain time, make it regular.

Think of it! Fifteen minutes a day means two 75,000-word books a month, more than 20 books a year—more than a thousand books during your lifetime.

Cartoon Contest Winners

Here are the winners of the Cartoon Caption Contest which appeared in the February-March issue. Response was the greatest ever for this type of contest—3,288 entries. When more than one reader sent in the same caption, the judges picked the one with the earliest postmark.

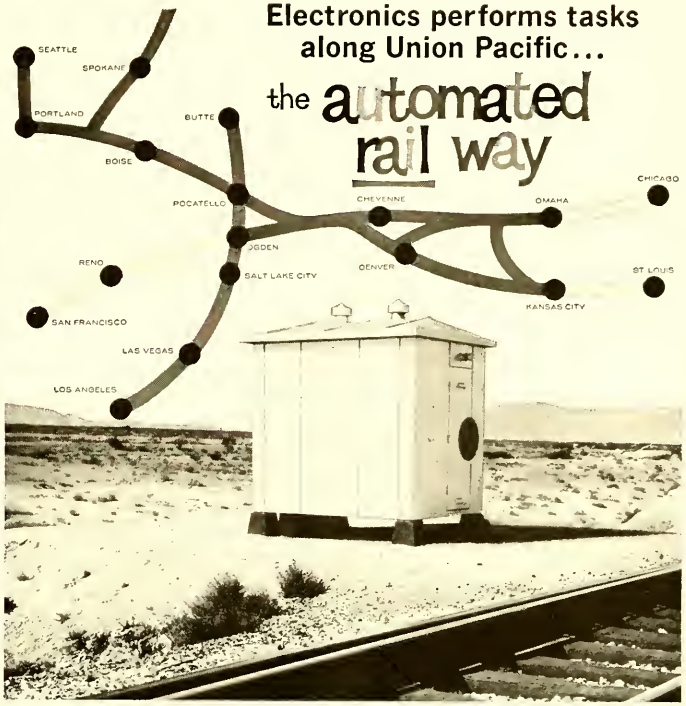
FIRST PRIZE, $15
"Men have to hustle to keep ahead of the game."
Terry Johnson, Floodwood, Minn.

SECOND PRIZE, $10
"Milk replacer."
Frankie Vaughn, Georgetown, Ohio

THIRD PRIZE, $5
"Finish the job quicker."
Randy Howlett, Kanawha, Iowa

HONORABLE MENTION
"Checked your guns lately?"
Bill Goss, Wolcott, Indiana
"What's it worth to feel like a man?
Clifford Speakman, Nokesville, Va.
"New approach to animal nutrition."
Stephen Swimley, Gore, Virginia
"Perfect Circle."
Mike Peterson, Belvue, Kansas
"The Parent and Son Banquet."
Willard Lance, Washington, Georgia

Electronics performs tasks along Union Pacific... the automated rail way



An array of electronic devices, looking like radio and hi-fi equipment, fills steel huts like this located strategically along Union Pacific right-of-way.

Centralized Traffic Control clears tracks for through traffic. By ingenious coded impulses from a master control board miles away, a particular hut receives its assignment. In many kinds of weather, at any instant, there are switches to set, signals to change, snow to be melted out of switches, rock slides to be reported. The task is done, and the hut answers "completed."

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113—HOW TO MAKE MORE MONEY GROWING TOMATOES—Here's a dandy that gives you information about tomatoes and what it takes to grow a good crop. Varieties for 37 states are listed and there are tips about hotbeds, fertilizing, irrigation, insects and diseases, and marketing. (W. V. Clow Seed Co.)

114—FISHING HANDBOOK—Portions of this 12-page booklet have illustrated instructions on how to properly use spin casting equipment. There are also tips about fish habits and fastening lures on the end of a line. (Bronson Reel Co.)

115—WHY WHEEL TRACK PLANT?—Savings of up to 40 percent, that's why, claims this folder that tells about the advantages of planting corn directly on freshly plowed ground behind the tractor wheels or special packer wheels. Yields, it says, should be as high or higher than conventionally planted corn. (Allis Chalmers)

116—THE UN IN ACTION—How you can help this force for building a world community of law and order, and how it can help you are the subjects of this folder, with a map showing where United Nations action has centered over the past few years. You'll find out who runs the UN, how it prevents war, and how it carries out the decisions of the UN General Assembly. (US Committee for the UN)

117—DIRECTORY OF PUREBRED LIVESTOCK REGISTRY ASSOCIATIONS—A good addition for any farm or vo-ag library is this booklet with the names and addresses of all national purebred livestock organizations. Officers of these groups and their addresses are given, too. (National Society of Livestock Record Associations)

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Offer not good after July 1

By Stan Allen

DOLPH SCHAYES, star front court veteran of the Syracuse Nationals, is today's "Iron Man" of professional basketball. Last November 11, Dolph recorded his 683rd successive regular season game to top Harry Gallatin's long standing record. Schayes' streak went to 706 straight games before a broken cheekbone stopped him in a game at Boston last Christmas.

This 34-year-old veteran of the pro ranks is winding up his 14th season of professional play and is still a fine performer. He will finish the season close to the 20,000 point mark in scoring and will have about 1,000 games to his credit. When he hits the 20,000 mark, he will be the only player in that club.

Schayes hails from Dewitt, New York, where he played his first basketball for the Creston Junior High School. He later captained the Dewitt Clinton High team for two years and set new game scoring records. He was to find the game a little tougher in collegiate competition.

Dolph joined a great team at New York University, and as a 16-year-old freshman, found it hard to keep up with the experienced and older players. Determined to make good, he put in long hours of practice and had it pay off. He received All-America attention and won the 1948 Haggerty Award as New York City's No. 1 Player.

Standing 6 foot, 8 inches and weighing 220 pounds, Dolph had good size for pro ball but he did not have to rely on size alone. He had a good all-around game and was one of the first players to develop the long outside set shot which he lets go anywhere from 30 feet out. Among his greatest assets is desire and a fierce competitive love of the game. After breaking a bone in his right hand in 1952, Dolph had a special plastic cast made and continued to play after only a week on the bench. During this time he added a deadly left-hand shot to his game.

Winding up the 1960-61 season, Dolph's records would fill a book. He has most games played with 913. He has hit the hoop on 5,600 field goals—more than any other player—and his 17,666 points scored are way out in front. He holds just about all of the club records for the Nationals. Among those are seasons records of total points, average points per game, free throws, free throw attempts, free throw percentage, rebounds, and consecutive free throws made.

Dolph is a good man under the boards too as his 10,332 career rebounds indicate. His 1,080 rebounds in 1951 led the league and he came up with 35 rebounds in one game against Philadelphia in '50 that is still a club record. His 2,728 assists point out that he is a good team man that will pass the ball when covered.

He is at his best at the foul line though. His 6,466 points out of 7,691 attempts give him a remarkable .841 percentage in the free throw department. He sank 50 in a row in 1958, still a standing club record. His play has done a lot to help the Nats get into League Playoffs for the last 13 seasons and his appearance in all 13 playoffs is a record. His playoff play has been record performances too as he has most points with 1,865. He has the most field goals with 565 and most rebounds with 969. He has made good on 735 out of 892 free throws for an .824 average which tops each department. His appearance in 93 playoff games is also a record.

Among Dolph's top honors are the foul shooting title of '58 with a .904 average and again in '60 with an .892 average. He was presented the Sam Davis Memorial Award as the NBA's No. 1 Player in 1957. He and Bob Cousy are the only players to be named to all 10 East-West All-Star games. Dolph has been named to the All-League, All-Star Team six times and to the second team the other six years that this team has been picked. Though 34, it seems certain that he will have several more seasons of play to add to his many records.

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Charles Hellmich
Greensburg, Indiana

Letter written to the Internal Revenue Department:

Dear Sirs: Ten years ago I falsified my income tax return . . . and since that day, I haven't been able to get a good night's sleep. I am enclosing my check for $425 . . . P. S. If I still can't sleep I'll send the rest.

Dale King
West Liberty, Ohio

There's a new weight reducer on the market—Metrecal nosedrops—for fatheads.

Jim Wilson
Kokomo, Indiana

A small boy was learning to skate. His frequent mishaps awakened the pity of a bystander. *"Sonny, you're getting all banged up,"* he said. *"Why don't you stop for awhile and just watch the others?"*

With tears still rolling down his cheeks, he looked at the man and then at the skates and answered, *"Mister, I didn't get these skates to give up on; I got them to learn how on."*

M. Wood
Broken Bow, Oklahoma

A scientist has discovered a jungle tribe so uncivilized they build their homes without fallout shelters.

George Clay
Stem, North Carolina

Some people are like blisters—they show up when all the work is done!

Dale Henderson
Azle, Texas

Souped up kiddie car—tot rod.

Helen Kuykendall
Waverly, Iowa

Tom: *"I found a horse shoe today."*
Bill: *"What does that mean?"*
Tom: *"Some poor old horse is in his stocking feet!"*

Doyle Cogdill
Sylva, North Carolina

An old Indian was standing on the top of a hill with his son, looking over the beautiful valley below. Said the old Indian, *"Some day, my son, all this will belong to the Indians again. Paleface all go to the moon."*

Joe Johnson
Vinita, Oklahoma

"Is there any danger of tornadoes here?" asked a visitor in Texas of a native.

"Heck, no," replied the fellow. *"The winds we have just tear a tornado all to pieces."*

Rosa Lee Jackson
Gordon, Georgia

Conscience—A playback of the small voice that told you not to do it in the first place.

Jim Shiver
Jay, Florida

"Why did she have to fall for a member of the band?"

A man and a rather shaggy boy walked into a barber shop. The boy climbed onto an empty chair and the barber went right to work. The man sat and watched a few minutes, then got up and left the shop.

Minutes passed. The barber, through with his cutting, began whisking away the loose hair and said, *"Looks like your dad forgot you."*

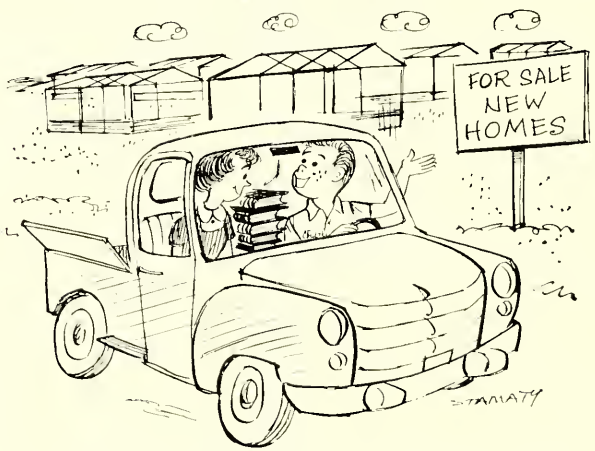
"Oh, he ain't my dad," the boy answered.

"Who is he?"

"I don't know. He just came up to me on the street and asked if I wanted a free haircut."

J. R. Peatrowsky
West Point, Nebraska

Charlie, the Green Hand



"I'm doing more studying so I can learn to feed more people."

The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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